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Part One
Pages 1-8

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DURRANT IS FOUND GUILTY

Convicted of Murdering Blanche Lamont in San Francisco.

THE JURY TAKES BUT ONE BALLOT

Absent from the Courtroom but Twenty-eight Minutes—Cheers Greet the Announcement of the Verdict.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Theodore Durrant has been found guilty of the murder of Blanche Lamont. The jury before which he was tried reached its verdict on the first ballot. It was absent from the courtroom but twenty-eight minutes.

The verdict was received with a shout of applause from the auditors who packed the courtroom.

The closing scene of the great trial was full of dramatic interest, pathos, and excitement. The District Attorney's peroration was an able effort. He said he had struggled to suppress his feelings of repugnance to the defendant, and to be absolutely fair to him, and to lay aside his feelings of horror and detestation which hindered and oppressed him. He confidently asserted that nothing had been stated in his address to the jury which had not been proved by competent evidence.

Link by link the chain had been welded, until it had been shown beyond any doubt that Durrant had murdered Blanche Lamont on April 3, 1895, by strangulation.

The charge of Judge Murphy occupied a little over an hour in delivery. Before he began it Gen. Dickinson, Durrant's counsel, formally objected to the portions of the District Attorney's address as abusive in their nature, but the Court considered them proper.

The charge was a cold statement of the law, unrelieved by any side dissertation. It was very fair, and covered the ground of alibi, circumstantial evidence, and motive completely. The Judge said the motive necessarily need not be shown in a case of the sort under consideration, as it might not appear on the surface. Circumstantial evidence as to motive would apply as to other points in the case. He said the California law as to murder in the first degree related to any case where death resulted from a criminal assault, whether the killing was or was not meditated.

As soon as the Court completed the charge, Gen. Dickinson took an exception, on the ground that his Honor had not read the instructions submitted as the defense had written them. The jury then was put in the charge of two Deputy Sheriffs and conducted to the juryroom.

Suppressed excitement was manifested throughout the courtroom and the corridors outside during the wait which succeeded the departure of the jury. There was a great deal of speculation as to how long the jury would remain out. The general opinion among those who had followed the trial was that an agreement would be reached soon, but, owing to the mass of evidence, it was thought possible that the jurors might remain out all night.

The result showed that the jurymen already had digested the evidence, and that the overwhelming case which the prosecution had piled up against the accused had left them no opinion, and not even room for doubt.

The jury, upon reaching its room, selected Warren Dutton for foreman, and then balloted. The first ballot was for murder in the first degree. Word immediately was sent to the courtroom, and Judge Murphy sent for the jury. While this was going on Durrant sat in the courtroom beside his counsel, conversing with his mother and several of her lady friends.

As soon as Mrs. Durrant learned that the jury was coming in, her demeanor changed from one of gayety and a look of dread came to her face, which was not reflected in that of her son. He stoically watched the jurymen as they took their seats, as if to get from their features the import of the verdict which their early return portended.

As Foreman Dutton pronounced the verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree the large audience, which had listened in perfect silence for the words which he was to utter, rose and gave a shout which echoed far out in the corridors. Many of those in the audience were women.

The shout of joy with which the verdict of the jury was received fell upon the ear of the convicted murderer's mother like a blow, and it seemed to bring her first realization of the force of the words of the jury's foreman. Her face was averted as she had nerved herself for the ordeal; but, though possessed of marvelous courage, a cry burst from her lips, followed by an outburst of hysterical sobs.

As he listened intently to the words which sealed his fate, Durrant partially rose from his seat. The look on his face was one of defiance, and it was apparent that he had it in mind to address the jury. The first cry from his mother changed his mind, if he had such intention.

He sat down, turned to his mother, and took her fondly in his arms. She rested her head on his shoulder, and, with his left arm about her slender form, he held her in a tender embrace, patting her with his left hand, and with his right stroking her hair.

He seemed oblivious to the fact that a verdict which meant death to him had been returned; oblivious to everything except the weeping woman who had sat patiently by his side through the long trial, cheering him with words of hope. If his display was of nerve it was marvelous, and if of callousness to any but filial sensations, it was equally marvelous.

The triumphant shout from the 500 throats in the courtroom had been hushed by the bailiffs and there was perfect quiet when Judge Murphy began to address the jury. The Judge assured the jurymen that they had his thanks for the manner in which they had performed their duty; he believed they would have the thanks of the entire community.

As the jurymen marched by Durrant and his mother, they all looked sympathetically upon the sad picture of the weeping woman upon the shoulder of her condemned son.

Then Judge Murphy announced that next Friday he would pass sentence upon Durrant, and at the same time he would fix the time for beginning the trial of Durrant for the murder of Minnie Williams.

The verdict of the jury meets with general approbation. The town to-night is very much excited over it.

Durrant himself takes the verdict coolly, and says he has not yet lost hope. His attorneys will take an appeal to the Supreme Court on a bill of exceptions, the material for which accumulated during the trial.

The material for the Minnie Williams trial has all been gathered, and the prosecution is prepared to go ahead with it. It is certain that Judge Murphy will set an early day for the hearing. The general impression is that the result in the case will be the same as the one just concluded. Impression is that the result of that case was developed during the trial of the Lamont case, and since the preliminary examination much new evidence has been gathered. So far as known, Durrant's defense in the case yet to be tried will be as weak as it was in the one just closed.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

A Schoolgirl Escorted to a Church and Strangled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The murder of which Durrant has been adjudged guilty was committed April 3, 1895. Blanche Lamont, the victim of the murder, left her home in the city at 8:30 o'clock the morning of that day and went to the school she was accustomed to attend. She attended in the afternoon a cooking school in the Normal School Building and left the class room about 3 o'clock in company with Miss Minnie Edwards.

The two girls were but a short distance from the schoolhouse when a young man approached Miss Lamont and raised his hat. This young man escorted Miss Lamont to the car at Clay and Powell Streets, and the two sat in the dummy which hauled the car and rode in that position to Market Street.

Miss Edwards sat inside of the car and paid close attention to Miss Lamont and her escort. She saw them last at Market and Powell Streets, where she left the car and proceeded down Market to Fourth Street. As the car on which Miss Lamont and Miss Edwards rode passed the corner of Powell and California Streets, Miss May Lanigan and Miss Alice Pleasant, who attended the Normal School and saw Miss Lamont there that day, noticed the young lady and her escort sitting on the outside of the car.

Blanche Lamont was never again seen alive by any one who knew her. She failed to return home and her disappearance was reported to the police. They not only failed to find her, but were unable to get a clue which would show whether she had been murdered or had eloped. The latter was the theory generally accepted.

It became known that a young man had escorted the missing girl from the school, but his identity was not established at that time.

The mangled body of Minnie Williams, who had been murdered on the night of Friday, the 12th, was found April 13, in the library of the Emanuel Church. This discovery led to an investigation and the finding of the remains of Blanche Lamont on the top floor of the tower of the church. She had been strangled to death, and the marks of the murderer's fingers were plainly to be seen on the neck.

It was evident that the murder had not occurred where the body was found, but that the body had been carried, or rather, dragged, to that spot from some point outside of the tower. There was a large blood-stain at the second floor of the tower, and other blood stains below, which showed that there the murderer had rested and permitted the body of his victim to lie.

The body had then been taken to the top floor, denuded and laid out with blocks of wood at the head and under the feet, something after the method in vogue in a dissecting room.

The clothing had been torn to pieces and stuffed into interstices in the walls of the tower. The girl's schoolbooks had been thrown into dark recesses above the ceiling of the church on a level with the lower floor of the tower.

The murderer had, probably upon the day of the crime, broken the outside knob off the door of a tower leading to the gallery and had broken the lock. This was done from the inside and necessitated his departure from the scene of the crime by going through an aperture in the lower tower communicating with the space above the church ceiling, and thence, crossing over the top of the ceiling to the rear of the church, whence there was a passageway down to the auditorium floor, and from there to the floor below, on which the Sunday school room and the library room were situated.

When the murder of Minnie Williams became known, suspicion was directed toward Theodore Durrant, and when detectives went to his house they found enough evidence to warrant his arrest.

It was on Sunday morning, the 14th of April, that the arrest was made, and Durrant was then at Mount Diablo.

Although Durrant was arrested for the murder of Minnie Williams, subsequent discoveries led the authorities to proceed against him for the murder of Blanche Lamont, and it is for her death that he must suffer the penalty of the law.

GEN. HARRISON'S FRIENDS CONFIDENT

The Supposed Combination in Favor of Reed is Not Feared.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 1.—The fact that L. T. Michener of Washington, D. S. Alexander of Buffalo, and E. H. Neteker of Covington, Ind., all prominent Harrison men, happened to be in the city to-day gave rise to the rumor that a Harrison conference was in progress.

There was a general interchange of views and information, but no conference for the laying of plans or organization of a Harrison boom. Gen. Harrison spent the morning arguing a case before the Indiana Supreme Court.

Every one of the Harrison men here to-day believes that by the time the convention is held the rank and file of the party will demand his nomination, and that when nominated he will not decline. They believe that any effort to organize in his behalf would force him into the position of a candidate for the office or bring from him a declaration that he would not accept a nomination. They profess not to be a bit alarmed at the stories of a combination of Republican leaders for Reed, their theory being that if such a combination is in existence it will hurt Reed more than it will help him.

HENRY GEORGE IN DANGER OF ARREST

Authorities of Wilmington Will Not Permit Him to Talk Politics Sunday.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 1.—The City Solicitor has decided that the proposed meeting of single tax people announced for Sunday night in the Opera House here, at which Henry George is advertised to speak, will be contrary to law. The decision is practically a notification that the police will probably stop the meeting.

Public opinion is nearly unanimous that the City Solicitor has made a mistake. The subject of George's lecture has been announced as "Thy Kingdom Come."

The Chief of Police will attend the meeting and, if politics is touched upon, he will interfere. Single tax speakers have not been annoyed here, but in Georgetown and Bridgeville they have been egged while speaking.

Thomas Tyrer and Dr. Mond Dined.

The scientific and commercial interests of chemistry were celebrated last night at the complimentary dinner given at Delmonico's to the two distinguished Englishmen, Thomas Tyrer and Dr. Ludwig Mond respectively President and Honorary Foreign Secretary of the Society of Chemical Industry, whose 8,000 members are scattered throughout the world.

The dinner was given by the New-York section of the society and other gentlemen connected with chemical industry in this country. Alfred H. Mason, chairman of the New-York section of the Society of Chemical Industry, presided.

FRENCH MINISTRY FILLED

Berthelot Succeeds Hanotaux at the Head of Foreign Affairs.

LEVEILLE LEADS IN THE COLONIES

Railway Scandals to be Probed, Carmaux Strike Arbitrated, a Colonial Army and an Income Tax Created.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Since the announcement last night of the formation of a new Cabinet by M. Bourgeois, some changes have been made in its composition. As completed, it is constituted as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior—M. BOURGEOIS
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. BERTHELOT.
Minister of War—M. CAVAIGNAC.
Minister of Marine—M. LOCKROY.
Minister of Finance—M. DOUMER.
Minister of Justice and Worship—M. RICARD.
Minister of the Colonies—M. LEVEILLE.
Minister of Public Instruction—M. COMBES.
Minister of Public Works—M. GUYOT-DESSAIGNE.
Minister of Commerce—M. MESUREUR.
Minister of Agriculture—M. VIGER.

The new Ministers held a meeting late last evening and decided upon a policy which contemplates a searching examination into the Southern Railway scandals, to the end of fixing the responsibility for the misconduct alleged and proved.

The Cabinet also decided to support a proposal to submit the questions involved in the Carmaux glassworkers' strike to arbitration, to modify the Madagascar treaty, to create a colonial army, and to introduce in the budget for 1896 a provision imposing an income tax.

M. Berthelot, who becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs, was Minister of Public Instruction in the first formation of the Cabinet reported yesterday. M. Combes, who takes the portfolio of Public Instruction, was Minister of the Colonies in yesterday's list. M. Leveillé, who becomes Minister of the Colonies, is an eminent jurist, Professor of Criminal Law at the Faculty of Paris, member of the Committee on the Revision of the Penal Code at the Ministry of Justice, and a Deputy of the Seine. Born at Rennes Oct. 22, 1834, he has filled several important missions, one of which, eleven years ago, brought him to French Guiana for a study of the colonial penitentiary system. He has written valuable books on French law, the French merchant marine, the colonial penitentiaries, the French method of procedure in criminal cases, which he is anxious to reform, and essays in the journal Le Temps.

THE REPUBLICAN STRADDLE.

Warner Miller's Saratoga Sunday Plank, as Interpreted by the Republican County Convention and Edward Lauterbach.

Republican State Platform:

We favor the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interests of labor and morality.

Republican County Platform:

That the nominations made and the platform adopted at the Republican State Convention held at Saratoga are cordially ratified and approved.

We insist that every citizen is entitled by the fact of his citizenship to enjoy the largest measure of personal freedom consistent with the welfare of the community, and not in conflict with the moral and religious convictions of his fellow-citizens.

While we believe that the sanctity of Sunday should be maintained in the interests of religion, of public morals, and of health, through rest from all unnecessary labor on that day, we also believe due regard should be had to the sentiments of that large portion of the community who desire on that day to enjoy some orderly and harmless recreation.

We, therefore, favor and will endeavor to secure such modification of existing laws as will prevent blackmail, partiality, and oppression, and will enable this city to determine for itself, by popular vote, whether the sale of food, beverages, and other necessaries shall be permitted on Sunday during such hours and under such restrictions as will not interfere with religious observance and exercise.

Warner Miller at Cooper Union, Oct. 15:

"The Republican Party did not run at all. It met boldly and frankly at Saratoga, and there declared for the maintenance of this particular law—the law requiring the saloons to be closed on Sunday."

"It meant retention upon the statute books."

"We are told that in Europe, where there is what is known as the Continental Sunday, the beer garden is a harmless sort of a place. With our population such a place couldn't exist."

"Is there any American who would take his wife and daughter into an American saloon? No; for if they did they would leave respectability behind."

"We claim that, as Americans and as an American Government, we must ask of all those who come here to reside with us that they should become Americans and Americanized."

Edward Lauterbach at Carnegie Hall, Oct. 7:

"When Warner Miller put that plank in the platform at Saratoga **it was not meant that the present ridiculous Sunday laws should stand.** What was meant was that **new laws should be adopted** which shall do justice to all."

"What is it that causes us to hesitate and to fear for a single instant that last year's verdict shall be reversed? It is because an issue, by shrewdness and cunning, has been thrust upon the attention of the community, to the exclusion, to some extent, of the really vital question before us."

"Here, on the east side and the west side there can be no wrong if reasonable comfort can be given."

"Don't put an obstacle in the way of the man who sits in an open garden and drinks his beer."

THE STORY ABOUT COL. CROFTON

Nothing Official at War Department—Circumstances That Halt Credence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Nothing of an official character has been received at the War Department concerning the charge made against Col. Crofton of the Thirteenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., that he used enlisted men as servants in his private household.

It is said at the department that such a charge against Col. Crofton would go to the Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri, in which Fort Sheridan is situated. Using a soldier as a servant is distinctly a violation of law. Up to a few years ago officers were permitted to use enlisted men as servants.

The Chicago statement that the complaint of six enlisted men at Fort Sheridan has been intrusted to Congressmen Maguire and Outhwaite of the Committee on Military Affairs to bring before Secretary Lamont as soon as the next Congress is in session," is deprived of some if its force by the fact that Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio was defeated for re-election to the next Congress, and Mr. Maguire of California has not been, and probably never will be, a member of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Mackay's Plans Not Formed.

John W. Mackay, who arrived in New-York from San Francisco Wednesday evening, has formed no plans, but is likely to go to Europe soon. After consulting with his family the final resting place for the remains of his son, who was thrown from a horse and killed, will be decided on. In the meantime the body will lie at the Church of St. Augustin in Paris, where it was deposited after the funeral service held in that city.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are sold by all the best grocers.—Adv.

EARTHQUAKE UNDER ROME

Four Palaces and a Bank Are Rendered Unsafe for Occupancy—Bells Rung and Windows Broken.

ROME, Nov. 1.—This city was visited by violent shocks of earthquake at 5:40 o'clock this morning. People were roused from their slumbers and fled to the open squares, and the greatest consternation prevailed. The Convent of Santa Maria Maggiore was greatly damaged. A portion of the outer wall was overthrown, and part of the ceiling has fallen. One of the inmates—a monk—was injured.

The shocks were confined to the Province of Rome. They were felt very strongly at the Castelli Romani, but the damage done there was not serious. The official observatory report of the disturbances says the first manifestations were slight trembling, which lasted about five seconds. These became more violent for a period of eight seconds, and then became slighter for nine seconds.

Two clocks in the observatory stopped the moment the tremblings began, each indicating the hour—5:33. The direction of the movements was from north to south. The old tower of the observatory was damaged. The shocks created a great panic among the inmates of the prison, and a mutiny was attempted by the prisoners. Troops were quickly called to the assistance of the keepers. In a short time the mutiny was suppressed and order was restored.

The Pope was awakened by the shocks. He was perfectly calm, and, after rising, made haste to inquire about the news from the city. Four palaces and the Bank of Italy were so shaken that they are rendered unsafe for occupancy. The Palazzo Odescalchi, one of the finest palaces in Rome, and five other structures of that character, were also seriously damaged. The building of the Ministry of Finance was also slightly damaged. The quakes rang all the bells in the city, and doors were shaken and windows smashed everywhere.

R. H. C. VALENTINE DIED ON A TRAIN

Was a Passenger from Chicago to New-York—End Came at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 1.—R. H. C. Valentine, a passenger on train No. 14, which reaches Rochester at 9:55 A. M., from Chicago, died suddenly this morning, just as the train came into this city. Valentine was booked from Chicago to New-York, and had a stateroom in the "Roxbury." He was ill when the train left Chicago. This morning he dressed himself and went to the washroom. Suddenly he threw up his hands and sank to the floor, dead.

Valentine was about forty-two years of age, and was traveling alone. Several letters addressed to him at the Revere House in Chicago were found in his pockets. Nothing is known concerning his residence or relatives.

BOTH DUELISTS WERE KILLED

Report of a Desperate Code-of-Honor Encounter from Kentucky.

LONDON, Ky., Nov. 1.—News has just reached here of a bloody duel on Wednesday.

As the report has it, W. T. Bentley, who was a member of the Kentucky Legislature in 1887 and 1888, and the most prominent man in the county, fought a duel to the death with Bige Hignile, a man of bad reputation, who killed his brother about one year ago. Hignile died immediately and Bentley lived about eight hours.

Snow in New-England.

FOXCROFT, Me., Nov. 1.—The first snow of the season fell this morning. The ground is covered five inches deep.

HOULTON, Me., Nov. 1.—Six inches of snow, the first of the season, fell early this morning. The snow was followed by rain this afternoon.

KEENE, N. H., Nov. 1.—Quite a severe snowstorm occurred in this vicinity last night, the first of the season.

Suicide of John C. Crevier.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 1.—John C. Crevier, fifty years old, a well-known real estate dealer, committed suicide in his office, 52 Newark Street, at 1 o'clock to-day by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He had been speculating in cotton and petroleum and had lost heavily. The extent of his losses is not known.

BROWN PAPER COST $500

Anton Comfil of Nebraska Thought He Received $8,000.

ONE OF "OLD BILL VOSBURG'S" VICTIMS

Green Goods "Steerer" and the Westerner Arrested at the Mott Haven Station—Then the Old Story Is Retold.

"Old Bill Vosburg," the notorious bank sneak and green goods "steerer," was arrested at the Mott Haven Station of the New-York Central Railroad yesterday afternoon, while in the act of bidding a Western victim good-by. He is locked up in the Morrisania Police Station.

The "come-on," a small ranchman of Nebraska, is a prisoner also, and in a cell adjoining that in which "Old Bill" is confined. He is having ample time to meditate upon the folly of trying to buy $8,000 for $500.

Policeman Franklin Lake of the Morrisania Police Station, was on duty at the railway station shortly after noon and noticed a gray-haired man with large diamonds in his shirt front alight from a Madison Avenue horse car. He was accompanied by a tall, angular man, dressed in a new suit of store clothes and a broad-brimmed black felt hat.

The pair walked to the extreme end of the platform, where they stopped and held a short conversation. The old man took a small box from under his coat and handed it to his companion, who hid it in a newspaper which he carried in his hand. Then they separated, the old man going into the waiting room, while the tall man walked up and down, looking nervously about him.

Lake, who had witnessed the whole transaction, walked up to the tall Westerner, and, seeing a ticket to Chicago in his hand, said to him:

"Well, are you going to leave?"

"Yes, I reckon so," was the reply. "I'm going out home again; just been in three days."

"What have you in that box?"

"I've got my lunch there. Ye know, it's a long ride to Omaha, and I'll have to have a bite to eat."

"You have not a ticket to Omaha; your ticket says Chicago. My friend, you have been swindled. Tell me where, and who your friend is, and I'll help you out."

"No, I hain't; I know what I'm doin'," was the protest. But Lake had marched him toward the waiting room, and when the old man stepped out to rejoin his companions, Lake arrested him.

Both men were arraigned before Sergt. McCarthy. The old man said he was William Watson, fifty-nine years old, of 175 West Forty-seventh Street, and the Westerner reluctantly confessed to being Anton Comfil, thirty-four years old, a ranchman, of Clarkson, Neb.

Acting Sergeant Titus, who was in the station house, recognized Watson as "Old Bill" Vosburg, the bank sneak and "steerer," whom he had arrested many times. Comfil, who was frightened half out of his wits, would not believe the identity of Watson, and was very indignant until the package was opened, and when two packages of common brown paper, with a new one-dollar bill on the top of each pile, were handed to him he grew pale, and then relieved his feelings by giving utterance to a stream of profanity.

Comfil said he first learned of the green goods from a man named Muller, who represented himself as a speculator in grain and spent the Summer in the vicinity of Comfil's ranch.

"Muller told me that I could get $8,000 for $500 in New-York, an' when I agreed I got a telegram to come on an' meet Watson at Newburg. I done it, an' I got there Thursday."

Comfil says he spent the night at the United States Hotel in Newburg, and came to this city yesterday with the man Watson and got off where there was a big round house. He then told of visiting a room in a big building, where he paid his $500 for what he supposed was $8,000. "Watson," he said, accompanied him up town to see that he was not robbed, and then came the arrest. "Old Bill" and his victim will be arraigned in the Morrisania Court this morning.

PRESIDENT CAUGHT BLACK BASS.

Fished in the Potomac—Top Weight of the Fish Three Pounds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The President, on his fishing trip yesterday, caught ten black bass, the largest weighing three pounds. The party, in all, caught eighteen bass. Mr. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, accompanied the President, and made all the arrangements for the trip.

The party left here Wednesday night on a special train, and pulled up at Shepherdstown, West Va. Thursday was spent in fishing in the Potomac River, and on the return of the party to Shepherdstown, the President passed nearly an hour shaking hands with the citizens, who crowded into his car as soon as his presence among them was known.

The arrangements for the trip were such as to keep the knowledge of it from the public until the angling party returned.

MAY HAVE FOUNDERED WITH ALL

Dire News of a Fishing Schooner—A Wreck Not Yet Identified.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 1.—During the northeast gale last Thursday night an unknown fishing schooner foundered off Fenwick's Island shoals while trying to make the Delaware Breakwater for shelter, and it is believed that everybody was lost.

The schooner Samuel M. Storer, which arrived at the breakwater to-day, reports having passed a sunken schooner off the shoals, which was thought to be a fishing vessel. The foremast head, which was visible above the water, served to identify the vessel as one of the numerous fishing craft which cruise off the Delaware capes at this season of the year.

Fishing vessels generally carry large crews, having often twenty men to work the vessel and haul the seines.

Judge and Assemblyman Resign.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—Chester B. McLaughlin, County Judge of Essex County, has resigned. He is the Republican candidate for the Supreme Court Justiceship in his district, and has no Democratic opponent.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—Assemblyman Abell has resigned as member of the lower house of the Legislature from Brooklyn, in order to enter upon his duties as Treasurer of the Long Island Hospital. His resignation has been filed with the Secretary of State.

H. D. Bacot Dies Suddenly.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 1.—Harmon D. Bacot of 12 Arlington Avenue, one of the officers of the Hackensack Water Company, whose offices are in Hoboken, went to Duke's restaurant, in that city, to-day to dine.

While seated at a table he was stricken with apoplexy, and died at St. Mary's Hospital two hours later. He was fifty years old and leaves a wife and three children.

The Voter Must Not

1. Scratch out any name or word on the ballot.
2. Write any name or word upon the ballot, unless in the last column the name of a candidate not printed in any other column.
3. Use pen and ink in marking the ballot.
4. Use any pencil except one having black lead.
5. Put a cross in more than one circle.

The Voter May

1. Vote a straight ticket by putting a cross mark X within the circle below the emblem of that ticket.
2. Vote a straight ticket with exceptions by putting the cross mark in the circle above the ticket, and before the name of each candidate for whom he wishes to vote on any other ticket.
3. Vote a mixed ticket by putting the cross mark before the name of each candidate voted for, and no mark in any circle.

Voters Must

1. In voting for separate candidates, put the cross mark in the square space before the name, on the left.
2. In voting for candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court in different columns, put the mark before each of the names, not exceeding three in all.
3. In voting for Justices of the City Court for the full term in different columns, put the mark before each name, not exceeding two in all.

SOUTH CAROLINA SUFFRAGE FIXED

The Constitutional Convention Adopts the Requirement that Voters Must Understand the Constitution.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 1.—The Constitutional Convention to-night adopted the essential section of the suffrage plan. The section was adopted in the following shape:

Sec. 4. The qualifications for suffrage shall be as follows:

(a.) Residence in the State for two years, in the county one year, in the election district in which the elector offers to vote four months, and the payment, six months before any election, of any poll tax then due and payable. Provided, however, that ministers in charge of an organized church and teachers of public schools shall be entitled to vote after six months' residence in the State, if otherwise qualified.

(b.) Registration, which shall provide for the enrollment of every elector once in ten years, and also an enrollment during each and every year of every elector not previously registered under the provisions of this article.

(c.) Up to Jan. 1, 1898, all male persons of voting age applying for registration who can read any section in this Constitution or understand and explain it when read to them by the registration officer, shall be entitled to register and become electors. A separate record of all persons registered before Jan. 1, 1898, sworn to by the registration officer, shall be filed, one copy with the Clerk of the court and one in the office of the Secretary of State, on or before Feb. 1, 1898, and such persons shall remain during life qualified electors, unless disqualified by the other provisions of this article. The certificate of the court or Secretary of State shall be sufficient evidence to establish the right of said citizens to any future registration and the franchise under the limitations herein imposed.

(d.) Any person who shall apply for registration after Jan. 1, 1898, if otherwise qualified, shall be registered; provided, that he can both read and write any section of this Constitution, or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes collectible during the previous year on property in this State assessed at $300 or more.

(e.) Managers of election shall require of every elector offering to vote at any election, before allowing him to vote, proof of the payment of all taxes, including poll tax, assessed against him and collectible for the previous year.

(f.) The General Assembly shall provide for issuing to each duly registered elector a certificate of registration, and shall provide for the renewal of such certificate when lost, mutilated, or destroyed, if the applicant is still a qualified elector under the provisions of this Constitution, or if he has been registered as provided in sub-Section (c.)

There was much opposition to the plan, which many members declared on the floor could only mean fraud under the "understanding" feature, the Supervisors being the judges of the sufficiency of the "understanding." Most of it melted away when it came to the final vote, which was 69 to 37. Senator Irby's opposition did not seem to count for much.

The history of the reconstruction period was under discussion all day, and some interesting pages were added to the record of that memorable period. It was all brought about by Senator Tillman's reply to the speeches, which were made at the beginning of the discussion on the suffrage matter. The Senator brought the careers of Smalls and Whipper up in his speech and charged that they were both members of the famous original "Black Crook Company," which had a continuous run in this State, from the close of the war to 1876. Some interesting matter, new, so far as the general public is concerned, was brought out, and Whipper, the negro delegate from Beaufort, made a vigorous speech in his own defense.

Miller, Smalls, and Whipper, the three leading negro members, made powerful speeches, the last two defending themselves from personal attacks on their reconstruction records.

KILLED BY A BROOKLYN TROLLEY

Joseph Behrends Struck as He Stepped from Behind a Passing Car.

There was another fatal trolley accident in Brooklyn yesterday, and the death record now numbers 130.

Joseph Behrends, seventeen years old, of 301 Wallabout Street, was returning to his home at 6:30 o'clock last evening, and when crossing Marcy Avenue in the rear of a car, was struck by Car 84 of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, which was going in the opposite direction.

An ambulance was summoned, and young Behrends was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was found that both of his legs were fractured, and that he was injured internally. He died about 9 o'clock. The motorman was arrested.

Trolley Car 3,100 of the Tompkins Avenue line, in charge of Motorman John Boyle of 1,444 Fulton Street, ran into a coach driven by John Levy of 701 Atlantic Avenue, at Tompkins Avenue and Madison Street, last evening. Levy was thrown from the box to the street, receiving severe injuries. He was taken home.

NEWS OF THE REV. J. O. BACHE

Disappeared from a Fall River Boat—Now Said to be in Madagascar.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—The Rev. J. O. Bache, manager of the New-York office of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, who boarded a Fall River Line boat for Boston on the night of Thursday, Feb. 28 last, and who has never been seen since by friends or relatives, is now said to be in Madagascar, and getting along as well as any stranger could in that far-off portion of the world.

It is announced that it is unquestionably Mr. Bache's determination to begin his life over again and make a success of it. That is the explanation offered for his settlement in a far-away island.

Vice President's Son Going to Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Lewis G. Stevenson, son of Vice President Adlai Stevenson, arrived in this city yesterday, en route to Japan. He will sail from here about the 12th instant and tour the Orient in search of health.

New-York Warehouse Bids Too High.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary Carlisle has rejected all the bids for the iron and steel work of the New-York warehouse, as the lowest bid made was regarded as excessively high. New bids will be asked.

DR. PARKHURST'S POSITION

He Makes It Plain in an Address to the Public.

TAMMANY MUST BE DEFEATED

The Fusion Ticket the Only One with Which Success Can Be Attained.

WILL NOT VOTE ALL ITS CANDIDATES

This He Says in a Letter to Mr. Leavitt—Bishop Potter for Good Government Ticket.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst yesterday made clear his position in the present campaign. In response to an open letter written to him by a number of friends of good government, he issued an address to the public.

In it, Dr. Parkhurst emphasizes the necessity of defeating Tammany Hall this year, that the advantage gained by the victory of last year may not be lost. The fusion ticket, he declares, is the only ticket by which Tammany can be defeated.

Upon the major portion of the fusion ticket he declares all good citizens can unite. In a letter to John Brooks Leavitt in reply to the request that he make the public statement, Dr. Parkhurst says:

"There are two or three names upon the slate as prepared by the fusion committee that I care nothing for, and could not bring myself to vote for."

Dr. Parkhurst's Address.

Dr. Parkhurst's address follows:

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK:

The following statement of the situation is prepared, not on my own motion, but at the request of some who have thought that at a time like this, when everything counts, I might be able to contribute, even if never so slightly, to the supreme end that we all have in view. The platform is, in a way, more effective than cold type; but physical conditions having debarred me from the former, I avail myself of the latter, although not to such length, I trust, as to weary the reader.

We are on the eve of an election second only to that of 1894 in the seriousness of its possibilities for good or evil. We considered the victory of last year a fact, but have learned that it was but a half fact, and needed a second of the same sort to make it complete. Defeat this year will, to a large extent, rub out the victory of last year. Victory this year will double and consummate last year's victory. A victory is not a victory until it has become a fixity. To fasten last year's result with rivets of permanency is the business that the decent people of this city have now immediately in hand.

Everything has been, for the last twelve months, lying in men's minds in the form of a question. They have been asking, "Has Tammany gone to stay? Has reform come to stay?" The blow dealt the tiger last November was paralyzing, but not mortal; the task that belongs to this November is to do the beast to the death. We are tired of fighting Tammany, not because we do not expect to fight as long as we live, but because we want to get this piece of butchery completed in order that we may be able to turn our hands to other business that needs attention but that cannot be dispatched until this preliminary is disposed of. Matters have to be taken up piecemeal. We may form our plans in gross, but have to act in detail. We shall never reach the political millennium by trying to pack a thousand years' war inside one campaign. We want to be virtuous; but we want to keep our virtue from being lonely by coupling with it as large a measure as possible of ordinary sense.

Anti-Tammany Sentiment Strong.

Undoubtedly there is anti-Tammany sentiment enough existing in this city to-day to do all, and more than all, that is asked of it, if only that sentiment is made available and harnessed down to co-operant action. We all have a more intelligent sense of what Tammany denotes than we did a year ago. There may not be just that sort of moral effervescence that there was when we were in the midst of disclosures made by Mr. Goff, but our appreciation of the situation is now a wiser and more calculating one. We have not only had fresh illustrations of the essential viciousness of Tammany, such, for instance, as are being daily afforded by the disclosures of the Commissioners of Accounts, but twelve months' taste of the distinct quality of municipal government has made us feel with new keenness the horribleness of the one we have escaped from, by evincing the glaring contrast that subsists between the two; for, whatever criticisms may be passed upon the present Administration, there has, at any rate, been accomplished a distinct and a long move forward. The attempt is being made, and with a very large degree of success, to govern the city in conformity with established and recognized principles of duty and decency, and that, as contrasted with what we have had about us under the Crokers, Divvers, and Sheehans, is a distinct innovation. We become so easily accustomed to a new condition of things as to become oblivious of the impression made by old conditions. I wish that we could have had just one dirty week of Tammany government prior to the coming 5th of November, and I would guarantee a reform victory that would convert the whole herd of administrative thugs, thieves, and debauchees into a horror of the past and a fetid memory, and, if by any foolishness or negligence of ours, we make it possible for the old system of semi-disguised anarchy to come back again, we are going to curse ourselves for our stupid and criminal supineness, and curse one another for being sharers with us in it.

We need not expect that Tammany, it it should return to power, would be any different for having sat for a time on the anxious seat; she is so constituted as to exercise a determinate amount of depravity in a given period, and if she has to lie off for a year or two, she will make it all up when she lies on again. Unrepentant iniquity does not grow into grace by being temporarily left fallow. The tiger is feeble to-day because she has gone a year without being fed, but if she gets in among the lambs once more, she will eat for the past as well as for the future. The trouble with the brute is not that her digestion is disordered, but that since New Year's she has had nothing to digest. What is commonly known as the interior distraction of Tammany is simply the abdominal rumblings incident to having nothing inside of her intestines. Cutting off an animal's head and cutting off its feed have the same issue when adequately prolonged. Twelve months more of total enforced abstemiousness means death. That is the policy that as virtuous and intelligent citizens we need to arrange for next Tuesday. If we do not deal her a deathblow now we are fools for having gone to the pains of wounding her a year ago.

Importance of Winning.

Nor does it meet the case to say that little harm would come from a Tammany victory this year, seeing that the chief positions of authority would still be occupied by men not in sympathy with Tammany. Any such reply, however honestly intended, proceeds from a failure to appreciate the delicacy of the present situation. Let us illustrate by reference to the

News of Broadway.

Derby ribbed underwear, one dollar a garment; unusual value. See our dollar gloves. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 30TH ST.—Adv.

Board of Police Commissioners. It is perhaps not generally understood that their nerves are being strained to the utmost in the maintenance of their executive authority.

Thanks to the legislative criminals that left New-York City in the lurch last Winter, we still have a police force that, so far as relates to the higher ranks at any rate, is as a rule, as distinctly mutinous against law and order and commonplace decency as it was a year ago. The police being in sympathy with criminals, it is only by the utmost strain of endeavor that they can be made by the Commissioners to enforce the law against criminals. And that difficulty is going to be terrifically enhanced if the Commissioners lose the moral support that goes with the feeling that they are the expression of the predominant will of the people.

Lawlessness is on the increase in this city to-day, and it is because the police have an impression that Tammany is going to win. There has been during the past ten days a rapid increase in the number of complaints reaching me from all parts of the town indicating the growing boldness of law breakers.

These are facts, and they ought to be charged home upon the serious reflection of citizens who care to have law regarded and our municipal institutions maintained. The fact to be remembered is that the police have not, during the year past, broken with the old offenders against excise laws or any other laws. When they have entered law they have said to the guilty party, "We are sorry to have to do this, but we can't help ourselves." The friendship between the police and the criminals is as close to-day as ever it was, and they are all ready to resume the old blackmail relations the instant the pressure of public opinion is removed.

It was only yesterday that I had with me in my study for an hour a Police Captain who has been a great many years upon the force is still there, and has been personally intimate with and participant in the criminal conduct of the force. There is nothing about the police situation that he does not know, and he declared to me, without qualification or evasion, that the attitude of policemen's minds to-day is one of waiting; that they are as ready to blackmail as ever, and that, whereas if the present reform movement continued they will procure preferment by fidelity, if Tammany power shows signs of returning they will commence laying their plans to procure preferment by money. We will not underestimate the controlling influence of the Board of Police Commissioners, but twenty such of Roosevelt, Parker, Andrews, and Grant would not insure discipline in the force except as they were felt to be backed by the support of popular sentiment. I am speaking upon a matter which I understand and with which I have some ability to cope, complaint myself, and I do not believe that there is any general appreciation of the delicacy of the situation or any general suspicion of the peril that will be involved in even a seeming recovery of any of Tammany's lost power. I would have liked to say all of this and a great deal more on the platform of Cooper Union and of the Madison Square Garden even, but physical condition has kept my mouth shut, although it has not kept my thought still nor my heart quiet. It seems to me that we shall win because it seems to me that we must win.

Must Be Defeated by Fusion.

It of course goes without saying that the fusion ticket is the only ticket by which Tammany can be defeated. I am not going to say an unkind word in regard to my friends of the Good Government Clubs. I can appreciate their devotion to conviction even while I except to the reasonableness of their conviction. For their own sakes I trust that the distinct ballot polled by them as Good Government Clubs will be small, for the smaller it is the more evident it will be that with the majority rational proud considerations have operated, and the more easily will the clubs recover the position of municipal influence that has been theirs hitherto, and that in view of the unimpeachable character of the bulk of their constituency is certainly their due.

Upon the major part of the fusion ticket we can certainly rationally and conscientiously combine; there are several names there which probably no one who hates Tammany would hesitate to accept. There are four such names to which even the Good Government Clubs are committed; personally I should like to see more than those four elected, and shall myself vote accordingly, but upon those four, anyhow, we can all concentrate, and if we do concentrate upon them for all we are worth we shall elect them, and if we do elect them, especially if we elect them by a handsome majority, their election will mean the triumph of reform and the overthrow of Tammany. It will mean that reform has come to stay, and will cut the interrogation points out of the wavering hearts of those who still question whether official preferment in our city is more readily to be obtained by dollars or by duty.

Has the hard work that has been done to be undone? Has it got to be done over again? Is the city prepared to settle back into the old slough of degradation? Do the decent people of the town really think that it pays to be decent? Hundreds of cities in our country have been moved to better things by the example of New-York; supposing, now, New-York is seen to waver and, by its half-heartedness, to repeal the effects of its decision and heroism of a year ago; compute the disheartenment that will accrue to the hundreds of thousands of every political, religious, and national stripe throughout the Union, who have learned to believe in better things and to labor for better things because they have seen this city achieve them.

This, then, may I be permitted to say in closing, is at once the obligation and privilege of the hour. About a great many details we may differ, but when we look our immediate enemy in the face we are one, and if we continue one and stand as one on the day of election we shall double the victory of 1894, quadruple the ground of mutual congratulation and devout thanksgiving, and communicate a new impulse to all of our countrymen everywhere who are seeking to raise their city from dishonor and to liberate it from bondage.

C. H. PARKHURST.

Correspondence That Led to the Address.

The correspondence that led to Dr. Parkhurst's address follows:

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D.:

My Dear Sir: The inclosed is the draft of an open letter which a number of us would like to address you. We are restrained from so doing by the fear of putting you in an embarrassing position, in case you do not wish to declare your intentions as therein requested. We think that these questions grow logically out of the position which you publicly took in your letter, and if you were a mere politician and we were politicians, simply playing a game of politics, we should consider it a very good political move to address you this letter in public.

Our object is, however, not to embarrass you. We would not do a single thing which could in any way be construed as an attack upon you or which would operate to lessen in the slightest degree your influence as a great leader. At the same time, we do believe that you would help to clear not only the moral atmosphere, but the political atmosphere, if in answer to some such letter as this you would make known your intentions. In order if possible to bring about that result, and yet, upon the other hand, to make certain that it will not embarrass you, I have concluded to inclose you this draft and to ask you if you have any objections to its being sent.

If you have any such objections, the matter will rest as a matter of private correspondence between you and me, which will not be told to any one else. If, however, you can see your way to answering these questions and are willing to have your answer called out by such a letter, I will make known your decision to others, and will obtain some fifteen or twenty signatures. Should you be willing to have a letter addressed to you, but not this letter, I should be glad to confer with you as to its exact phraseology. Very truly yours, JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1895.

The Open Letter.

The open letter referred to reads:

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D.:

Dear Sir: Your intention not to vote for all of the candidates on the fusion ticket having been openly avowed, upon the ground that the influences which brought about the nomination of one or more of them were not such as to commend themselves to men who are opposed to the party spoils system in municipal politics, we write to you as the great moral leader of thousands of your fellow-men to ask if you will not make known to the public the names of the fusion candidates for whom you do not expect to vote.

We understand your position to be:

1. Undying opposition to Tammany Hall and to any man, however respectable personally, who is willing to take office through its aid with all which that entails.

2. An intention to support some of the fusion candidates.

3. To "scratch" (or rather to pass) one or more of the fusion candidates.

That is substantially our position.

First—We are with you to the end of the war against Tammany. We believe it must be destroyed, blotted off of the earth.

Second—We intend to work and vote for four of the fusion candidates—Messrs. Beaman, Isaacs, Allison, and Evarts—being those who are also on the Good Government ticket.

Third—We intend to pass the other six fusion candidates and vote for Messrs. Lockman, Blauvelt, Odell, Adams, Beall, and Nash, who are running against them.

We, therefore, ask you the following plain questions, and venture to hope that you will frankly answer them:

First—Do you intend to vote for Mr. Hamilton, Platt's-Gibbs's man, nominated—as stated publicly by Mr. Lauterbach and never publicly denied by Mr. Hamilton—for the express purpose of putting Republican followers into the County Clerk's office? Do you think that the way to effectually kill Tammany is by an endeavor simply to substitute one party spoilsman for another?

Second—Do you intend to vote for Mr. Keating, whose nomination was conceded by Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach to the State Democracy for the express purpose of filling the Register's office with State Democracy followers? Is it your belief that it is the way to kill Tammany by exchanging the heelers of one Democratic machine for the heelers of another?

Third—Do you intend to vote for Ernest Hall, who, although a fair lawyer and an honest man, received his nomination in the present instance as the reward of his support of Mr. Lauterbach last Winter in the latter's fight for the Chairmanship of the Republican County Committee?

Fourth. Do you intend to vote for Mr. Botty, who has for twelve years sought the political patronage of "ex-Judge Jake" Patterson, and whose Presidency of the "Jake" Patterson Association, if it has not brought him into prominence as a lawyer, has made him a man whose appointment was demanded by Mr. Platt from Gov. Morton? Is that the kind of a man whom you want to see upon the bench?

Fifth. Do you intend to vote for Mr. O'Connell, whose presence on the fusion ticket is due to the fact, and to that fact alone, that he is a district leader in the State Democracy machine?

Sixth. Do you intend to vote for Mr. Fennell, whose presence upon the ticket is mainly owing to the fact that he is also a district leader in the same machine?

These questions would be highly impertinent if you were a mere private citizen, but your well-deserved position as a leader of the consciences of men shields us to ask them. We cannot believe that you intend to go quietly into your booth and not disclose to any of your followers the names of the fusion candidates whom you mean to pass. Are you going to pass all of the six regarding whom we have questioned you? Which are the ones for whom you will refuse to vote? If you pass them, are you going to vote for the corresponding candidates on the Good Government ticket, against whose character, ability, and fitness for office not a word has been said, and not a word can be said?

It is one of the conditions of leadership to lead; of noble leadership to lead nobly; of brave leadership to lead bravely. As your fellow-citizens, who sincerely look up to you, who have followed your leadership in the past, who hope to follow it upon many questions in the future, we ask you to make a statement upon this subject and in this way help, not only by your vote, but by your example, to swell the number of determined men who, on Nov. 5, will show that they mean to put an end to the spoils system, which is sapping the very life blood of our city.

Dr. Parkhurst's Reply.

In reply, Dr. Parkhurst wrote:

John Brooks Leavitt, Esq., 111 Broadway, New-York City:

My Dear Sir: I have considered with great seriousness the questions which you have forwarded to me. After due deliberation, and as the result particularly of overtures which have been made me by a number of friends, I have decided to make a statement which will probably appear in the newspapers on Saturday morning next. I have concluded to relieve my own mind on the situation, dwelling, among other things, upon the urgency of the crisis through which we are passing, and mentioning five of its candidates for which I am clear in my own mind that I shall cast my ballot. I do not want even to seem to dictate any line of action to others, and shall so state myself, but there are several names upon which I think we all ought to be able to concentrate. If we can thus concentrate I believe that such parties can be elected. There are two or three names upon the slate as prepared by the Fusion Committee that I care nothing for, and could not bring myself to vote for.

Regretting that I cannot adjust myself to the exact form of your request, and hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you and hearing you to-morrow evening, I am yours very sincerely,

C. H. PARKHURST.

133 East Thirty-fifth Street, New-York, Oct. 31, 1895.

This correspondence was made public by Mr. Leavitt.

STECKLER TICKET RATIFIED

Cooper Union Filled with Those Who Intend to Vote the Cannon Ticket—Mrs. Alexander Bremer a Speaker.

The Independent County Organization, otherwise known as the Stecklerites, met last night in the big hall of Cooper Union for the purpose of indorsing its ticket in the coming election. The ticket put forward by the Stecklerites is Alfred Steckler for Judge of the Supreme Court, Julius Harburger for County Clerk, and Alexander Bremer for Register.

The hour fixed for the meeting was 8 o'clock, but by 7:30 every seat in the hall was filled. The emblem of the Stecklerites is a cannon, and delegations from the various Assembly districts marched to Cooper Union preceded by vans on which the emblem was conspicuously displayed. The Eighth Regiment Band kept the audience in humor until the meeting began. Among the seventy-two Vice Presidents of the meeting were Anton Seidl, James H. Justin, Walter Rogers, Benjamin Franklin Discher, James L. O'Connor, Michael Madigan, Julius Pfeifenschneider, and Charles Sumner Beaubian.

The meeting was called to order by Thomas E. Madge, who said that the Independent County Organization ticket, headed by Alfred Steckler, should be elected by 100,000 majority at the next election.

He then introduced ex-Senator John G. Boyd as chairman of the meeting.

Alfred Steckler, Chairman Boyd, William Ellis, Ernest Harvier, Mrs. Bremer, wife of Candidate Alexander Bremer; Excise Commissioner Harburger, and others addressed the meeting. They all paid their respects to Tammany Hall and advised their hearers to vote the "cannon" ticket. Resolutions to the same effect were passed.

ACCUSES "LOU" PAYN OF PERJURY

He Is Said to Have Sworn Falsely in Supplementary Proceedings.

"Lou" Payn, the well-known Republican politician, who is "Boss" Platt's righthand man, has had charges of perjury preferred against him by T. H. Roberts, a Brooklyn lawyer.

He is accused of having committed perjury when testifying in supplementary proceedings. Mr. Payn's friends claim that it was not a case of perjury, but simply the careless use of one of his pet expressions.

Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday postponed the case until the December term.

Koster & Bial's New Attraction.

Among the arrivals by the Lucania yesterday were Liberti's Neapolitan troubadours, consisting of eight men, who have made a reputation as entertainers in Europe. Every one of them is a vocal soloist, and, of course, they sing together, the voices being balanced for part or glee singing. They accompany their songs with violin, guitar, and mandolin. Dancing is among their accomplishments.

They will make their bow in this country at Koster & Bial's next Monday. Unless all promises from across the ocean fail, they will reveal beauties of troubadour life that will prove immensely popular.

Latest Arrivals.

SS F. W. Brune, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS Gladiolus, (Br.,) Wright, Martinique Oct. 24, via Tybee, in ballast to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Wyanoke, from Richmond and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Goldsborough, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

On Top

No other preparation has ever equaled in success, sales, or cures the wonderful record of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills. 25 cents.

A WORD IN YOUR EAR

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY of the complexion, hands, arms, and hair is found in the perfect action of the Pores, produced by

Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

WILLIAMS'S BAD RECORD

Dr. Parkhurst Gives His Opinion of the ex-Inspector.

REPRESENTATIVE OF AN EVIL SYSTEM

His Election to the State Senate Would Be a Disgrace to the Twelfth District and to the City.

Arlington Hall, in St. Mark's Place, was crowded last night long before the time announced for the meeting arranged by the Good Government Club of the Fourteenth Assembly District, and in the audience were many women.

The crowd had been attracted by the announcement that the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst would speak. Acting Inspector Cortright was present, with thirty-three policemen, to prevent any attempt at disorder. Among the most interested persons in the crowd was Superintendent Dennett of the Parkhurst society.

The friends of David Schwartz, the Good Government Club candidate for Senator in the Twelfth Senate District, were out in force, as were also the friends of ex-Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams, the Republican candidate.

George M. Cassatt called the meeting to order at 8:30 o'clock. He said that to Dr. Parkhurst more than to any one else was the fact due that the city was aroused last Fall. Mr. Cassatt introduced Dr. Parkhurst.

After a few introductory remarks, Dr. Parkhurst said:

I am here to speak to you in an unstudied and informal way. I have such a bit of inkling feeling toward well, even toward "Alec" Williams (laughter.) I am here to say plain things about him, of course, because I know some plain things.

Went to a lawyer a few days ago about two candidates on the fusion ticket, as I wanted to know more of them. His reply commenced this way: "I know nothing against the honesty of either of them, but half way down the page, referring to one of them, he said: 'His word is under no circumstance to be relied on.'"

Now what I want to know is, "Where am I at?" A candidate may have a fair reputation as the world knows him, but you want to get down to the roots of them all before you can trust them. He may be tempted at Albany by preferment or dollars and cents.

You are to elect a Senator from your district, and you are reasoning that on Williams. When shall we send? You are laboring under the impression that I may be able in some degree to answer the question so far as my relations to each of the candidates whom you are considering. Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Williams are entirely.

Of the latter I shall speak first, and I am not speaking out of any spirit of bitterness or animosity. I never met the gentleman but once. He very well remembers that occasion. The public know nothing about it. They don't know that we met, and don't know when or where we met, or for what purpose. It was rather an understood thing when our interesting but rather problematic interview closed that it would never be known where it was that we held our conference.

I know something of the life which the police live and the motives which actuate them. I have had an opportunity to learn something in regard to the higher members of the force in particular. You will remember I started out with the late Superintendent Byrnes, who is gone. Closely associated with him were the Inspectors, McLaughlin and Williams.

Twelve months ago at this time, when the air was full of moral enthusiasm caused by the unparalleled investigation demonstrated by Recorder Goff, it would have been absolutely impossible to have given the name of "Alec" Williams as suggested for the most insignificant position in the choice of the people. Things are easily forgotten, and memories are surprisingly short; but if you could have sat, as I sat, day after day and week after week, listening to the humiliating testimony of the degraded veterans of the rank and file of our Police Department, "Alec" Williams among the rest, you would have never have forgotten it to the day of everlasting doom.

I cannot conceive how a man with his history, his bad faith, his unspeakable duplication, can ever to lift his head for the sufferages of intelligent, respectable, and Christian citizens. It passes my comprehension. It is almost a disgrace to our humanity that such things are possible.

There is not the first shire of malignity in my soul as regards that man. He is only the impersonation of a condition. As a citizen of the City of New-York, I feel personally humiliated at having to come before an intelligent audience and dwell upon the absolute incapacity of that man to fill any position of honor or trust in your suffrages.

Dr. Parkhurst then reviewed ex-Inspector Williams's record, beginning with the time when the Parkhurst society secured evidence against gambling houses and disorderly resorts in the Eleventh Police Precinct. He said:

I regard Mr. Williams as the perfect flower of the most corrupt police system that ever prevailed, possibly, outside of Turkey and Madagascar. Unfortunately, not only the city, but this State and country, knows what the character of that man is.

If Senator Williams [laughter and slight applause]—If Mr. Williams becomes Senator Williams the district will be forced by all people who know anything about the City of New-York. He is the known synonym of profane, brutal, cowardly practices, contempt for man, and hatred and fearlessness of Almighty God.

Before your conscience and your God, you cannot afford to leave any stone unturned to secure throughout the entire Senatorial district such knowledge of the detestable facts as will prevent Williams bearing the title and wearing the honors from your beloved district.

Dr. Parkhurst briefly eulogized David Schwartz, the Good Government Club candidate, and was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks.

F. A. Fulton of Club B was the only other speaker. He denounced Tammany Hall.

TO FIGHT FOR LAND UNDER WATER

Flushing Trustees Claim Property in Other Towns.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 1.—The Town Board of Trustees has taken its first decided step in its proposed contention for the recovery of valuable water-front property which is said to belong to the town, but which has for years been claimed and occupied by private individuals.

The board claims the property on the shore in Whitestone now occupied by Hotel Keeper Frank Boerem under a lease from the Whitestone Village Trustees. Other valuable property claimed by the Town Trustees includes the bulkhead in Whitestone on which John Stimmel's large picnic pavilion is situated, and a strip of land taking in the water front of many of the fashionable residences there. The Trustees also claim property at Bayside and nearly all of the water front in College Point.

It is proposed to carry the matter into court, as those who claim to own the property claimed by the Town Board show an inclination to fight before giving up the land.

On the Way to Chitral.

From The Saturday Review.

It was wonderful how patiently the horses bore their wounds. I watched a mare having a Martini bullet taken out of her flank. No one was holding her, but she stood perfectly still, just looking round now and then at the man who was probing the wound, as much as to say, "Are you going to be much longer?" Another poor beast had a bullet through the stomach. He was breathing hard, with half-closed eyes, and was in great pain, but he nuzzled his nose against his master's side, while his master got him some water and put his arm caressingly round his neck. "Poor old man!" he said. "You'll never play polo again." Mahommed Shah came on with me to Ashreth, and there he, too, got fever and nearly died. He had been all right before, but the long march with naked feet across the six miles of melting snow on the top of the Lowarai Pass fairly knocked him over. I dosed him with quinine and ten, but it was no use, and I was obliged to send him back with a return convoy.

The Pathans are all very fond of tea. They are not allowed to drink wine or spirits, being Mahommedans, and they drink strong tea as a medicine or stimulant after fatigue or exposure. Edwardes and Fowler had some sent out to them from the Fort, which they used during the march to Barwar. They had about a pound left, which they gave as a present to Mahommed Shah Khan, Umra Khan's brother. Before my mullah, Mahommed Shah, went back, he asked me for a pen and ink and some strips of paper. I thought he wanted to send word to his people, and asked if he would like to have a post card. "No," he said, "I don't want to send a letter. I want to write some verses from the Koran on the strips of paper, and paste them over my body, and it may be that I shall become well." He did paste them, but without the desired result. The servants and camp followers had a bad time whenever it was wet, for many of them had no waterproof sheet, and their one blanket was no protection whatever against the rain, and they naturally got ill.

ROOSEVELT TO COLORED VOTERS

Police Board's President Says He Will Continue to Enforce the Law Should Tammany Win.

President Roosevelt talked to the Cornelius Van Cott Colored Republican Legion in Zion Church, at West Tenth Street and Bleecker Street, last night. He said he was always glad to be called upon to render an account of his work to a body of citizens. He felt that the law-abiding people were with him in the enforcement of the law, and that the dishonest ones were against him. He thought he had done his duty as a Republican to the Republican Party by taking the police out of politics. "When promotions have been made by us," continued the Commissioner, "they have not been made because the man has been the brother of an Alderman who owns five saloons." President Roosevelt did not think the most important question of the campaign was the excise law, but whether the citizens want honesty in politics.

Tammany Hall, he said, as it shows in its platform, is for dishonesty in conducting civic government. In carrying out the excise law, the Tammany police arrested the saloon keepers who would not pay blackmail, and the men who offended the political bosses of the districts. But they didn't arrest the man whose brother was a Congressman or State Senator or Alderman. He had no apologies to make for having enforced the law as he had found it. When in concluding he said that, if Tammany were victorious, it would make no difference to the Commissioners in enforcing the law, the audience became enthusiastic. The hand clapping, stamping of feet, and shouting lasted fully a minute. The Commissioner then walked to the front of the platform, shook his finger at the audience, and said, very deliberately: "And the gates of hell shall not prevail against us!"

Predicts Tammany's Defeat.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt addressed a number of west side meetings last night, among which was that of Good Government Club F, at 10 Horatio Street. The Commissioner congratulated the club on being one of the few which had agreed to support the fusion ticket. He said:

"If the other Good Government Club members were possessed of the same clearness of mind as those of yours, Mr. Chairman, we should be sure of victory, but I think we will win anyway. There are a number of side shows in the field this year. Some call them anti-Tammany tickets, but they are really 'anti-anti-Tammany tickets.' All they do is to take away votes from the fusion ticket, thereby aiding Tammany." Mr. Roosevelt assailed the Tammany platform and predicted a splendid victory for the fusion ticket.

DR. JAMES DOUGLASS ARRESTED

Accused, with His Brother, of the Murder of Mrs. Shearman and Mrs. Davis at Jamestown.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Dr. James Douglass was arrested at his home in Busti this afternoon charged with being concerned, with his brother Charles, who was arrested yesterday, in the murder of Mrs. Winslow Shearman and Mrs. Cynthia Davis, committed in the Town of Busti, near this city, last December.

The arrest of the two brothers, who were among the nearest neighbors of the murdered women, comes with a shock to the community almost equal to that which was occasioned by the atrocious murder ten months ago.

The two brothers had evidently not met for some time till they were brought face to face in the small courtroom of a country Justice of the Peace at Panama. Charles Douglass was in the rear of the room when his brother entered with a Deputy Sheriff. Charles stepped forward as his brother advanced. They met in front of the Justice's desk and clasped hands without saying a word.

While they still held each other by the hand Justice Cross read the document charging them with the murder of the two women. They remained silent, but gave no evidence of embarrassment or guilt.

The Justice informed them that they were entitled to counsel. Jerome B. Fisher appeared for them, and wished to enter the plea not guilty for both. The examination of the prisoners will take place to-morrow.

The theory is that the murder was planned by Dr. Douglass and carried out by Charles Douglass after Mr. Shearman and his son had gone away from the house with Dr. Douglass, leaving the two women at home alone.

Dr. Douglass is forty years of age and unmarried. Charles Douglass is sixty years old and has a wife, two sons, and a daughter. They are connected with some of the leading families in this city.

QUAY WANTS BIG APPROPRIATIONS

The Pennsylvania Senator Would Have the Government Make Extensive Improvements in Canals.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Senator Quay, in speaking to-day of National politics, said that he was in favor of liberal appropriations for river and harbor improvements. He said that he favored the building of 68 dams in the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers at the cost of $50,000,000; the construction of the Erie Ship Canal, from Pittsburg to Lake Erie, at a cost of $16,000,000, and the dredging of the Delaware River at a cost of $10,000,000.

Mr. Quay also said that he was in favor of constructing a ship canal between Philadelphia and New-York, and improving all the harbors along the Atlantic coast. To raise the revenues for these improvements he would increase the tariff on some few articles that would in no way interfere with the industries of this country.

The Senator was of the opinion that it would be useless for the next Congress to pass any bills for these improvements, as they would probably be vetoed by President Cleveland. He thought, however, that the Republicans should gather data upon this subject in the event of the election of a Republican President.

Mr. Quay said that he was in favor of making these improvements an issue in the next campaign, and that a plank favoring them would undoubtedly be inserted in the next Republican National platform.

Running Amuck.

From Swettenham's "Malay Sketches."

A Malay is intolerant of insult or slight; it is something that to him should be wiped out in blood. He will brood over a real or fancied stain on his honor until he is possessed by the desire for revenge. If he cannot wreak it on the offender, he will strike out at the first human being that comes in his way, male or female, old or young. It is this state of blind fury, this vision of blood, that produces the amuck. The Malay has often been called treacherous. I question whether he deserves the reproach more than other men. He is courteous, and expects courtesy in return, and he understands only one method of avenging personal insults.

His Investment.

From Harper's Bazar.

Sapsmith (triumphantly)—Deah boy, I've got a gweat head foh business!

Noonah—I wondah!

Sapsmith—Yahs! Owed me tallah neahly foah hundwed dollahs, dawn't ye knaw, and he put the account up at auction, and I bought it foh seventeen cents!

WERE LOOKING FOR FUNDS

None Came to the Republicans at Their Headquarters.

SUPPLY IS PROMISED FOR MONDAY

Figuring On Chances of Success and What Is Demanded of the State Democracy—Mayor's Speech Causes Anxiety.

A. H. Steele appeared suddenly at Republican County Headquarters yesterday afternoon. As he passed through the listless, waiting throng, an animated hum of interested conversation sprung up as soon as his identity became known.

Before he had reached the door of the clerk's private office, a dozen men, including two colored editors, rose to their feet and rushed after him. Some of the dozen were district leaders, and others were of lower political rank, but the same thought inspired them all. The brightened eyes and eager steps said as plain as words: "The boodle's come at last."

It did not take Mr. Steele half a minute to convince them that his pockets were empty. Then the disappointed money-seekers lounged back to their seats, to wait for further developments.

A few minutes later Charles H. Treat, who is the active Republican representative on the Advisory Committee, came in, and the rush was repeated with equally disappointing results.

Then Mr. Van Cott, who was known not to have visited the Committee of Fifty, made his rounds and talked practical politics to those in the crowd whom he knew or who buttonholed him. There was no little going on, and so little that he could do, he said, that he had decided not to await Mr. Lauterbach's arrival.

A few more trips of the elevator brought up Mr. Lauterbach. His throat was worn out with constant speaking, but he was as game as ever. First he fled to the clerk's private room, with half a dozen satellites of the first magnitude.

Then he charged through the groups of loungers to the large meeting hall, followed this time by satellites of the first, second, and third magnitude, about two dozen in all.

His meeting was hardly longer than the time necessary to tell them that the Committee of Fifty had promised to pay some money on Monday next. After it was over he made another lightning change to the clerk's private room and talked confidentially with a few of his intimate associates.

The feeling at Republican County headquarters over the prospect of a victory next Tuesday was not marked by enthusiasm or by prophesies of large majorities.

The Republican district leaders have assured Mr. Lauterbach that they can poll 95,000 votes on the Republican side. Mr. Lauterbach sent a message to the State Democracy saying that the ticket would pull through if the State Democracy could contribute 20,000 votes on the 95,000. The State Democracy gave its prompt assurance that this could easily be done.

Republican district leaders do not conceal from themselves that the vote of the small storekeepers throughout the city will be cast against them. They blame Mayor Strong and Commissioner Roosevelt for making the vote adverse when it might otherwise have been neutral.

None of the Republican district leaders expects that either the fusion or the Tammany ticket will win by a large majority. At the same time, some of them say, without reserve, that a solid German vote will defeat the fusion ticket, and that their chief dependence is upon the efforts of the German-American Citizens' Union successfully to split the German vote into something like equal proportions.

The Republican leaders have resolved to get as many instructors as they can. Some of these they will pay themselves; the hiring of others will depend on the liberality of the Committee of Fifty. Some are expected to serve unpaid.

The clause in the corrupt practices section of the Penal Code which prohibits the employment of paid workers on election day is giving the managers of the Republican County campaign a great deal of annoyance, to put it mildly.

A paid worker cannot go to a registered citizen's house to ask him to vote.

"It's a frightful law," said Mr. Van Cott yesterday. "If a paid worker is found soliciting a vote he may get five years for it."

This bridge is to be crossed by the employment of paid instructors, who will not ask registered citizens to vote, but will call to instruct them how to vote before the polls close, unless they have voted already.

One of the leaders said yesterday that Mayor Strong's speech on the east side had given them an immense amount of trouble.

"We have held three meetings there since to counteract the effect of the Mayor's speech," he continued, "and we have distributed thousands of circulars to explain it away, and still we're not sure that he has not cost the fusion ticket a couple of thousand votes."

GROTE MAY GET INTO TROUBLE.

Some Question as to Whether the Candidate Is a Citizen.

Here's a state of things. That eminent nominee of the Republicans and the County Democracy for the Assembly in the Sixteenth Assembly District, William F. Grote, is not only likely to be prevented from taking his seat, even if he should be elected, but he may be also liable to arrest if he votes on election day.

The startling information was given out yesterday that Mr. Grote, who wants to go to Albany and make laws for the Republicans, is not a citizen, because no person convicted of a felony can be a citizen unless his citizenship has been restored to him by the pardon of the Governor.

Mr. Grote, in the course of his preparatory studies to fit himself for the arduous duties of a lawmaker, has been convicted of certain offenses now and then, and it is claimed that some of these convictions forfeited his citizenship.

Some inquiring person went to Albany yesterday to see whether Mr. Grote had ever been restored to citizenship. He brought back this certificate from Deputy Secretary of State Davidson:

I hereby certify that I have caused diligent examination of the records of this office to be made for the restoration to citizenship of William F. Grote, and upon such examination no record of the restoration to citizenship of William F. Grote can be found.

The law on this subject says:

No person who shall have been convicted of an infamous crime, deemed by the laws of this State a felony, at any time previous to an election, shall be permitted to vote thereat, unless he shall have been pardoned before or after his term of imprisonment has expired and restored by pardon to all the rights of a citizen.

If Mr. Grote is not a citizen, he might get into trouble for having voted at previous elections.

CLUB X IS FOR FUSION.

Government Ticket Abandoned in Order Not to Aid Tammany.

Good Government Club X met at 211 East Broadway last night to ratify the fusion ticket. Isadore D. Morrison presided, and made the opening speech. He said that Tammany Hall had raised the cry of "personal liberty" as a campaign dodge.

"They are a fine crowd to shout 'personal liberty,'" declared Mr. Morrison, "when it is known that every man who worked for the city at $1.50 had to pay blackmail to the organization. They say that they are now reorganized. A pretty reorganization, when they have placed the Buffalo man at their head."

Jacob Reichart said that Club X had thrown the Good Government ticket over, not because they had any fault to find with the Good Government candidates, but because they believed that 10,000 votes cast for the Good Government ticket simply meant that the chances of Tammany Hall were so much improved.

"Tammany Hall," the speaker said, "ever has been and always will be corrupt. The Lexow investigation proved this, and the Lexow Board investigation is giving us additional evidence."

William J. Hirschfield, candidate for Assembly in the district, and the Rev. Dr. Adolph M. Radin, visiting Chaplain of the New-York Board of Jewish Ministers, also spoke. Dr. Radin said that if Tammany Hall was victorious it would again terrorize the east side.

"My people have stated to me," the rabbi declared, "that they see no difference between Russia and America. In Russia they had to pay the police with rubles, and here they have to pay them with ten-dollar bills."

Otto Irving Wise was the last speaker to address the meeting.

Mr. Mitchell Abandons the Meeting.

Gov. Morton telegraphed to John Murray Mitchell yesterday regretting his inability to be present at a meeting in the Windsor Theatre to-night on account of previous engagements.

Mr. Mitchell, who had arranged with the Committee of Fifty that it should pay the expenses of this meeting, was much disappointed by the Governor's reply. He decided, after a consultation with the Fifty, not to hold any meeting to-night.

Meeting at Carnegie Hall To-Night.

The Republican meeting in Carnegie Hall to-night, at which Chauncey M. Depew, Elihu Root, and others are expected to speak, will be under the auspices of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District Republican organization.

Mr. Lauterbach, who was also asked to speak, said yesterday that he did not know whether he could be present.

Neither the Republican County nor the Republican State Committee has any official knowledge of to-night's meeting.

QUESTIONS FOR MR. SHEPARD TO ANSWER

Brooklyn Prohibitionists Take Issue With His "Sunday Closing" Ideas.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

There is one essential point in Mr. Shepard's letter on Sunday closing to which I trust you will permit a few words in reply from me as Chairman of the Kings County Prohibition Committee.

Mr. Shepard says the law should be enforced only for "purposes of public order and decency," and in the interest of "equal protection." True as that may be, there is a fatal defect in the conclusion, because of what a logician would call an undistributed middle. It is not as the catch question: Are 2 and 2 4 or 22? Not a question of how one looks at the facts, but it is a question that involves the facts. It is because Sunday opening, far beyond any other one thing, violates "public order" and prevents "equal protection," that Sunday closing is so strenuously insisted upon, and surely will be insisted upon with greater and greater emphasis by the churches and by many of our best citizens. If it were simply a question of a man's "private habits," or of an indulgence of "personal liberty," Mr. Shepard would be right. Sumptuary laws, using the term in its correct sense, are wrong. But the question of Sunday liquor selling is not one of sumptuary law. It is a tremendous question of "public order" and of "protection." Look at these typical facts:

The New-York police records show that in the five Sundays of September, 1894, the arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct were 393, and in the same month this year, under Sunday closing, only 175. The same is true if we compare the figures of 1893. This is a straw that indicates the direction of the Roosevelt current—a straw of the size of a sawlog.

Magistrate Crane, in The Tribune Oct. 24, says: "The greatest difference since the enforcement of the Sunday law is noticed at the Tombs Police Court, where it is enormous. There, on Monday mornings, I have had from five to ten persons up before me for being intoxicated; last year there appeared here from 75 to 125 cases every Monday morning. The cases of assault and disorderly conduct, wifebeating, and others arising from excessive drinking, have also materially decreased."

Surely, Mr. Shepard will admit that wifebeating and the merciless beating of children by drunken husbands and fathers are violations of "public order" and of "equal protection."

I have many letters from Superintendents of hospitals and other charity associations, and from missionaries in all parts of New-York. They all tell the same story of a great decrease of public disorder and of a wonderful improvement in the "protection" of thousands of families. The crowded columns of the press in these "last furious days of a campaign" forbid my asking their publication.

So good a Democrat as is Mr. Shepard will permit me to remind him of Jefferson's immortal dictum, that government should "guarantee life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." In the name of humanity, I ask what chance have the thousands of wives and children of the hard drinkers of Brooklyn on Sunday for "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," with the 5,000 saloons open, and these husbands and fathers with their week's pay in their pockets? The misery of these unfortunate people beggars description.

Mr. Shepard quotes so approvingly from Mr. Gladstone that, I am sure, he will weigh carefully these words from a speech Mr. Gladstone delivered in the House of Commons in March, 1881: "The liquor traffic has wrought more misery than the three great historic scourges—war, famine, and pestilence—combined."

Some one once said of Mr. Bryant, that he did not always reason in a straight line. Mr. Shepard would be reasoning along curiously twisted lines should he admit, as he must, that it is right to use law for the lessening of such evils as war, famine, and pestilence, and then deny that law can be rightly used to destroy that greater curse, the liquor traffic. "It is the business of law," says Mr. Gladstone, "to make it easy to do right and hard to do wrong."

Strangely twisted thinking is Mr. Shepard's justification of Mr. Roosevelt's Sunday closing at one end of the Bridge, and Sunday opening, under the same law, at the other end of the Bridge—the law was used alike for blackmailing purposes by the previous ring administrations in both cities, and this is made to justify these diametrically opposite policies. Then we are solemnly informed that it would be wrong to make an ante-election pledge to enforce the law, because such enforcement is impossible—and, presto! it is admitted that Mr. Roosevelt is doing this impossible thing! Dr. Galle discovered Neptune by the curious way

NEW PUBLICATIONS

FANS AND FAN PAINTING

A BOOK ABOUT FANS. The History of Fans and of Fan Painting. By M. A. Flory. With a Chapter on Fan Collecting. By Mary Cadwalader Jones. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.50.

While this little summary of the chief facts relating to fans may be found quite interesting to the ordinary intelligent reader, it is directed in the main to one who stands between the book devourer and the expert collector—to the ambiguous art student or amateur, that is. The enthusiastic and authoritative author of the first portion of the book, that which treats of the history of fans, believes that much might be done to remedy the strange indifference to fan painting that is shown in "a country where progress of astonishing rapidity has been made in all branches of decorative art." The help must come at first from those who are not giving their whole time to pictorial art, but who are feeling after a medium of expression suitable to their art ideas. To make them more willing to limit their ambition to what may seem the trivial or frivolous occupation of fan painting this modest volume is issued as a reminder of the noble proportions to which fan painting once attained and as an incentive to practice that may serve as a means of ennobling it in the future.

In the eighteenth century the fan was the popular illustration of the days depicted upon it were "political and social events, literature, music, the fashions, and the follies" of the time. When "Gulliver's Travels" appeared, "all its principal events were represented on fans." Some also "bore the rules of various games within decorative borders of playing cards." It was the time of Boucher, Watteau, and Greuze, and there is little doubt, the author says cautiously, that these artists occasionally employed their talent in the decoration of bits of gauze, setting thus a very useful precedent for humbler artisans, who were forced to regard the law of supply and demand, or as the French so much more neatly put it, "offer and demand." In France the demand is still considerable, and the list of modern masterpieces is dignified by such names as Vernet, Ingres, Gérôme, Diaz, Moreau, Leloir, and others equally familiar. In a fan exhibition at the South Kensington Museum in 1870 there were 413 antique and modern specimens. The modern fans were said by art critics to stand the test of comparison with the best of the old work, and Queen Victoria offered a prize of £100 for the best fan exhibited.

In the second chapter, which is headed, "Fan Painting," very useful hints are given to the amateur, who is supposed to have a fundamental knowledge of the principles of painting before he essays this delicate art. As the material of the mount is usually vellum or paper, satin, silk, or gauze, none of which permits much alteration in the drawing, it is recommended that the beginner should make a separate drawing of his subject, and elaborate it with all the care and knowledge of composition that he can command, before touching the actual mount—advice which will save some expense and much exasperation to those who regard it. Little time is wasted on the kind of instruction that is usually found in art manuals, by means of which the student learns to set a false palette and elaborate details on a totally inadequate groundwork. The suggestions that are given are related entirely to the chief differences between fan painting and painting on paper, china, or canvas, such as the necessity for keeping a light tone, a thin layer of paint, and the legitimate devices by which an inharmonious medley of color or a spotty appearance may be reduced to a harmonious tone without rubbing the perishable material of the mount. Attention is called to the facilities offered by the Society of Decorative Art for obtaining requisite information and also the material which is used by professional fan painters, and is "sized" or stiffened in factories. For this material "gouache" (painting with water colors that are lightened with white paint) is preferred.

The third and last chapter is written for the benefit of those who are victims of the collecting mania, and contains interesting details concerning the fans of different periods, and directions as to the best way of keeping valuable specimens in good preservation.

No part of the text is so valuable, after all is said, as the illustrations, which comprise reproductions from private collections not accessible to the public. These are very beautiful, and so interesting by reason of the composition of line and subject that the loss they sustain from the absence of color can be appreciated only by those familiar with originals.

OF FOOTBALL AND OTHER THINGS

OTHER TIMES AND OTHER SEASONS. By Laurence Hutton. 18mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

A splendidly rough game is what we make out to be Mr. Laurence Hutton's idea of football. He records a nice game played at Nuneaton in 1881, between hundreds of roughs. "The police attempted to stop the game, but were somewhat roughly handled." No young gentleman engaged to be married ought to play football, say, for six months before his nuptials, for it is recorded that on a certain November, only three centuries ago, a wedding was postponed in Warwickshire, "because the bridegroom was lame of a legge that was broken at Foote-Ball." Thus does history repeat itself at the end of many years.

As to prizefighting, the annals of that noble sport are ample. How lovely it must have been to see two women in 1708 fight with their fists "for a new shift, valued at half a crown," and it is satisfactory to learn that "Bruising Peg" beat her antagonist "in a terrible manner." Selecting his topics, and not confining himself to athletics alone, Mr. Hutton treats of transportation, tobacco, coffee, April Fools' Day, Good Friday, May Day, the 5th of November, and Christmas Day. Writing about that vast topic, transportation, the ox and the ass were undoubtedly the early beasts of burden, but unquestionably the first load carried was borne on a poor woman's back. Mr. Hutton's handling of all the subjects found in this neat volume is excellent, showing nice research. There can be no better conclusion respecting tobacco than the words the erudite Persians used, that "when smoking began to get out of fashion, learning began to go out of fashion, too."

A YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIFE OF CHRIST

A LIFE OF CHRIST FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, IN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. By Mary Hastings Foote. 16mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The purpose that the author entertained when entering upon her work has been well carried to completion.

She has produced a book that will be found by persons—parents, Sunday-school teachers, and others—who wish to teach of Christ and have no proper material at hand with which to do it of great assistance and value.

The book in no respect resembles well-known former condensations of the Bible for children, as it contains neither stories nor pictures, and is not intended for the entertainment of children in any sense. It is for practical religious use, intended to instruct them without giving any of those peculiar ideas that children gather and too often retain long after childhood has passed from "Bible stories for the young."

The text is arranged in the form of questions and answers; and, beginning with a description and study of the books of the New Testament, proceeds to teach in historical order of all the incidents in Christ's life as therein given.

Every miracle, every parable is considered, and among them all is woven much information of times and places that sheds a new light and lends added interest to our Saviour's teachings.

Simplicity of statement has been attained and a method of making known Bible truths so that children can readily understand them has been reached.

Every one who is not a professional teacher of Christianity, especially equipped for his vocation, has felt the need for just such a book as this whenever he has tried to inculcate Christ's teachings, for at such times he has met obstacles that were insurmountable, mainly because of inability to procure desired information. The information that was then desired will be found in great part if not in its entirety in this volume.

The method employed is a particularly happy one, for by it information has been so condensed that it has been made definite and put in such shape that it may be readily retained by the young minds for which it is intended.

All who have use for a book of this kind will find in this one that which will aid them materially, no matter what system of teaching they may follow, as its very complete index makes reference to every event in Christ's life easy.

The advantages that the author experienced in preparing her book, and the opportunities that she enjoyed for consultation with such clergymen as her father, the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings; the Rev. Drs. David H. Greer, Charles H. Parkhurst, and Marvin R. Vincent, and the aid that she obtained from them are indicated by the thoroughness with which the work has been done.

She has made a very successful effort to bring out and emphasize the historical facts in regard to Christ, His works, and His words, the geography of the country where He lived, and the habits and customs of its people. Of these things she has obtained a knowledge from the best commentaries, dictionaries, ancient histories, and lives of Christ by different writers.

A STORY OF A SPOILED BOY

A MAN AND HIS WOMANKIND. By Nora Vynné. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Cedic Cediesson is a handsome, good-humored, idle fellow. Practical folks, not related to him, call him "worthless." In the story he does nothing to discredit this judgment of his character. His mother is the wife of a convict, happily out of the country. Dick, as he is called, is brought up in ignorance of the family dishonor. The Cedicssons are of Saxon lineage, and their pedigree is much longer than any a mere Norman could point to with pride. Dick, in his lazy way, is rather proud of his ancestors. The fact that his father's name is not inscribed on the family monument in the church does not bother him. He believes his father died in France, and that there is some good reason why his memory should not be perpetuated in carven stone. And he is too happy and indolent to care about the particulars.

As a matter of fact, Dick's father is dead, but his mother does not know it, and has for years been paying out money at intervals to a blackmailer who claims to be in communication with him. This same rogue blackmails Dick's sister, pretending to her that he is her father. Dick has figured out, in his lazy way, that about $400 a year are wasted by his mother's womanlike management of the estate. He fancies that the embroidered stoles, over which his sister wears out her eyes, are given to churches, and that part of the game he bags which so mysteriously disappears is sent to hospitals.

In time Dick takes home a wife, a sensible, bright woman, who has been a journalist. She soon falls into the ways of the household, and without actually discovering the family secret, she sets to work to eke out the diminished income by surreptitious writing.

When the inevitable blow falls, and Dick learns everything, he is not grateful. He scolds the three women roundly. The story deals with an exceptional case, of course, but probably the author is right in her theory: "Clever or foolish, young or old, good or bad, we are all alike, we women; directly we love a man, we set to work to spoil him."

The book is well written in a fresh and sprightly manner. The author has a nice facility with epigram, and a fondness for paradox, but she is not unpleasantly affected. Her descriptions of out of doors in the country are suggestive of a healthy love of nature, and her characterization is thoroughly good. The three women, who are cruel only to be kind, are happily differentiated and each is a complex human being. As for the sternly practical spinster, who goes to inspect her niece's ménage and to make all the trouble she can in the interest of propriety, she is so very lifelike that one fairly shudders over the pages devoted to her doings and sayings. Everybody knows this personage. She is ubiquitous, and, considering how cordially everybody dislikes her, it is wonderful how she thrives.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S

BULLETIN OF

NEW BOOKS

For the Week Ending, Nov. 2, 1895.

BALZAC.—The Novels of H. de Balzac New Volume. Eugenie Grandet

Translated by Ellen Marriage, with a Preface by George Saintsbury. Illustrated, with 3 etchings, by D. Murray Smith. 12mo, cloth. $1.50.

CRAWFORD.—Casa Braccio.

By F. Marion Crawford, author of "Saracinesca," &c. With illustrations by A. Castaigne. 2 vols. 12mo, buckram. $2.00.

HINTON.—Stella and an Unfinished Communication, Studies of the Unseen.

By C. H. Hinton, B. A., author of "Scientific Romances," &c. 12mo, cloth. $1.25.

LEIGHTON.—Sir Frederic Leighton, Bart., P. R. A.

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By S. R. Crockett. With a Prefatory Poem by Robert Louis Stevenson. Illustrated edition. 12mo, paper cover. 50 cents.

MARSHALL.—The Master of the Musicians. A Story of Handel's Days.

By Emma Marshall, author of "The White King's Daughter," &c. With illustrations. 12mo, cloth. $1.50.

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Edited by Walter Leaf, Litt. D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 16mo, parchment, boards, uncut. $2.00, net. (Printed in the new Macmillan Greek.)

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Edited by T. E. Page, M. A., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 16mo, parchment, uncut. $2.00, net.

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By his Honour Judge Edward Abbott Parry. Illustrated by Archie Macgregor. Small 4to, cloth. $1.25.

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LITERARY NOTES

—Macmillan & Co. will at once bring out William Archer's translation of George Brandes's study of Shakespeare.

—Baxton Forman's publishers are about to bring out a one-volume edition of Keats's Letters, as edited by Mr. Forman. The Athenaeum says that, besides containing all hitherto published letters of Keats, the volume will present the results of fresh examination of manuscripts and of fresh research. Some new letters are added to those already included in previous editions, and the total number stands at 214.

—W. E. Henley's edition of Byron's works, which the Messrs. Macmillan will issue, will include, besides the complete poetical works, the letters of Byron, public and private. There will be ten volumes.

—The volume of Lowell's last poems recently published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will be brought out in London at once.

—Hall Caine's new story will be issued in England in serial form by The Windsor Magazine

—Thomas Whittaker announces an illustrated work on the "Episcopal Palaces of England." The illustrator, Alexander Ansted, made 120 drawings for the work. The American edition is limited to 250 copies.

—For the édition de luxe of "The Manxman," Hall Caine has written an introduction. Each of the 250 copies has been signed by him.

—The Messrs. Holt announce for publication at once "German Historical Prose." It will contain representative selections from Lindner, von Giesebrecht, Janssen, von Ranke, Droysen, Treitschke, and von Sybel. It has been edited for college students by Prof. Schoenfeld of the Columbian University of Washington.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES. A Series of Essays. By Walter Pater. Prepared for the press by Charles L. Shadwell. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

LITTLE REVERIES. A Book of Essays in Profitable Idleness. By Henry Van Dyke. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

IN THE OKEFINOKEE. A Story of War Time and the Great Georgia Swamp. By Louis Pendleton. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

SHOULD WOMEN VOTE? By a Bachelor. 12mo. New-York: Paul Morse. 75 cents.

PHYSICAL, INTELLECTUAL, AND MORAL ADVANTAGES OF CHASTITY. By Dr. M. L. Holbrook. 12mo. New-York: M. L. Holbrook & Co. $1.

THE CHARLATAN. By Robert Buchanan and Henry Murray. 12mo. New-York: F. Tennyson Neely.

THE MUSIC PRIMER. By Frederic H. Ripley and Thomas Tapper. Small 4to. New-York: The American Book Company. 30 cents.

MUSIC READERS. By Frederic H. Ripley and Thomas Tapper. Five volumes. Small 4to. New-York: American Book Company. 30 cents per volume.

GALLICA AND OTHER ESSAYS. By James Henry Holland. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

MIND AND MOTION AND MONISM. By the late George J. Romanes. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

WHERE THE BROOK AND RIVER MEET. By Nellie Hellis. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.

SUNDAY READING FOR THE YOUNG. With contributions by T. Meade, Mrs. Molesworth, and others. Illustrated. Small 4to. New-York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.75.

A VICTORIAN ANTHOLOGY, 1837—1895. Selections illustrating the Editor's Critical Review of British Poetry in the Reign of Victoria. Edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman. 8vo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

SKELETON LEAVES. With a Dedicatory Poem to the Late Hon. Roden Noel. By Hedley Peek. New edition. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

THE TENTH MUSE, AND OTHER POEMS. By Sir Edwin Arnold. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

A NEW ALICE IN THE OLD WONDERLAND. With sixty-seven illustrations. By Anna M. Richards, Jr. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

A LOVE EPISODE. By Emile Zola. Translated, with a Preface, by Ernest A. Vizetelly, and illustrated with ninety-four wood engravings from drawings by E. T. Levenot. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

CASTLES AND THEIR HEROES. By Barbara Hutton, (Mrs. Alexander.) Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

COUSIN MONA. A Story for Girls. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

SONGS, AND OTHER VERSES. By Dollie Radford. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

FALLACIES OF RACE THEORIES AS APPLIED TO NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS. Essays by William D. Babington. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

A LAST CENTURY MAID, AND OTHER STORIES FOR CHILDREN. By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

COLONIAL DAMES AND GOOD WIVES. Written by Alice Morse Earle. 12mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

MR. RABBIT AT HOME. A Sequel to "Little Mr. Thimblefinger and His Queer Country." By Joel Chandler Harris. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

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ANIMA POETAE. From the unpublished notebooks of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge. 8vo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

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OUTLOOK IS ENCOURAGING

Unanimity for the State Ticket, Says Senator Hill.

VOTERS DISGUSTED WITH REPUBLICANS

Their Double-Faced Position on the Excise Question Complicated and Hypocritical—Democracy's Consistency Admired.

Senator Hill came to this city from Albany last night and went to the Hotel Normandie. He saw Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee and several other Democratic managers. He will be at Democratic State headquarters to-day, and will probably return to Albany to-night. Senator Hill was very hopeful of Democratic success this year. To a reporter he said:

"The political situation is very encouraging. There is absolute unanimity everywhere throughout the State in favor of the State ticket.

"Thoughtful men are becoming disgusted at the double-faced position of Republicans on the excise question. The attempt of Republicans in this city to set up an entirely different excise platform from that of their State Convention is the most popular performance in politics ever attempted.

"Some very reputable Republican gentlemen make speeches at Republican mass meetings in favor of the State platform, and then in a night or two attend meetings of the Committee of Fifty and assent to the passage of resolutions repudiating the State platform and favoring local option and home rule in excise matters. When such gentlemen as Joseph H. Choate, James C. Carter, Wheeler H. Peckham, Carl Schurz, and others assent to the passage of resolutions in favor of the principle enunciated in the Democratic platform on excise, when they know that the Republican State platform is altogether contrary to that position, and that the Republican legislative candidates in this city are pledged both ways upon the excise question, and they favor the election of these candidates, the situation is not only amusing, but very complicated.

"I cannot believe that it is possible that the people of this city or the State will approve of a party that is thus 'playing fast and loose' with so important a question as the excise question.

"If there are those who do not approve of the policy of home rule and agree with Warner Miller that 'home rule in excise matters' would be 'inconsistent with good government,' they nevertheless admire the consistency of the Democratic Party in the position which it has assumed.

"The Republican position is inconsistent, hypocritical, and dishonest. You can't tell what any Republican means upon this question.

"With the Republicans it is a game of deceit, of false pretenses and of vote getting. Any hope to be honest on this question has been absolutely abandoned. I have absolutely no words in which to express my contempt for a party which has no convictions and no principles upon such a subject.

"The proposed constitutional amendment adopted by the last Legislature in regard to prison labor, which virtually abrogates Section 29 of Article III. of the Constitution adopted last Fall, is attracting widespread attention. The Republicans secured the votes of workingmen to adopt their new Constitution last Fall, and as soon as it was adopted they turn around and amend the very clause that induced the workingman to vote for it. There has been no explanation of this change of heart since last Fall."

GERMANS WITH THE DEMOCRATS.

What Commissioner Schraub Has Observed Throughout the State.

State Commissioner of Agriculture Frederick C. Schraub called at the Democratic State headquarters yesterday.

His sphere of observation is a very good one, and what he had to say on the situation was very interesting.

"In my official capacity I have been in many sections of the State since the Syracuse Convention, and I find the Democrats of the State united and confident of success. The position of the President, as expressed in his telegram to the Albany meeting on Wednesday night, has had a very encouraging effect and brought into line all of that independent vote which, ever since Mr. Cleveland's first advent into the politics of the State, has been accustomed to look to him for some expression.

"I am a German and am familiar with the sentiment among the very large voting German population in the State. While, as a class, they are among our most thrifty and influential citizens and believe in the enforcement of all just laws, they still favor the largest personal liberty of the individual. They believe that no man has a right to dictate to them what they shall eat, drink, or wear. I find them very bitter against the Republican Party this year, and particularly against Warner Miller and the position that he has taken upon the excise question, which has been embodied in the Republican platform.

"It has been my observation wherever I have been that to a larger extent than ever before they will vote with us this year. This is notably true in the City of New-York. Here they are bitterly opposed to Roosevelt and his administration. Of course, there are a few like Carl Schurz, naturally Republicans, who won't vote for anything they think will help the Democrats, but they do not represent the masses. The issue of personal liberty will take the great majority of the German vote to the Democratic side in this election.

"Among the farming population I find the greatest dissatisfaction with the Republicans. The surprising increase in the tax rate from 2.18 last year up to 3.28 this year is universally attributed to Republican extravagance and will count heavily against them. It has been a poor year with the farmers. They have received but very little money for what they have to sell, and are feeling very poor. The large increase in their taxes is felt more heavily by them this year than ever before. They feel that they were deceived last year by the Republican profession that if they were intrusted with the administration of State affairs there would be a great cutting down of State expenses and a lower tax rate; instead of that they now find, after one brief season of Republican rule, that their taxes are increased almost half. They are in very poor spirits to tolerate such a condition of affairs and will protest against it at the polls.

"The truth is, the State never had a more efficient or economical administration of its affairs than was had under the last three Democratic Governors, and the people now see this and appreciate it. On the whole, I consider the outlook very promising indeed. I think the whole Democratic State ticket will be elected."

PARTY UNITED IN OSWEGO.

Recorder C. H. Bulger Says Democrats There Are Enthusiastic.

Recorder C. N. Bulger of Oswego was in the city yesterday.

There have been some Democratic contentions in Oswego that have been adjusted, much to the disappointment of Republicans.

Speaking of the present situation in Oswego, Mr. Bulger said:

"The Democrats of the City of Oswego are united to a man in support of the common city ticket, and will elect their candidate for Mayor by a majority of at least 500. They are likewise united in support of the county ticket, and will make a splendid showing on election day. Party harmony prevails throughout the entire county, and the Democrats are jubilant and enthusiastic to such a degree that the party will make a better showing in Oswego County this year than it has made since the Presidential election of 1892.

"The Republicans up to this time have done nothing in support of their State or local ticket, except to hold one public meeting in the City of Oswego, which was addressed by J. W. Hicks of Florida, and which was attended by scarcely half a houseful of people. The prospects for the Democracy of Oswego are altogether bright."

SITUATION IN OTSEGO COUNTY.

George Van Horn Says Democrats Will Make An Excellent Showing.

"Affairs in my section of the State are looking better than they have in the past two years," said Chairman George Van Horn of the Otsego Democratic County Committee yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"We have a complete registration in Otsego County, and will make an excellent showing in the county. Democrats are all united, and there are no factional differences. The President's letter will have a very beneficial effect upon the Democratic voters. In my opinion, the Republican majority will be very much reduced from last year. The taxpayers are not pleased with the fact that they have to pay about one-third more State tax this year than last, and I think they will take it into consideration at the polls. The chances are that Loran H. Groat will be elected member of Assembly."

THE SOUTHERN TIER COUNTIES.

Ex-State Treasurer Danforth Says the Outlook Is Promising.

"During a trip through the Southern tier counties of this State I found much enthusiasm for the Democratic State ticket," said ex-State Treasurer Elliott Danforth at the Democratic State Headquarters yesterday.

"The local nominations, as a rule, have been of the highest order, and my judgment is that our opponents will be greatly surprised at the result in some of the counties up the State.

"The Democracy is united and aggressive, and past differences of the party seem to have been forgotten in the desire to get out a full Democratic vote and inflict a stinging rebuke upon the extravagance and wastefulness of the Republican Legislature of last year.

"In Broome, Delaware, Chenango, Otsego, and Schoharie Counties the Campaign Committees are doing effective work. One noticeable feature of the canvass is the activity of the young men of the party. Most of the candidates for State offices are young men, and this naturally excites the enthusiasm of those who have just entered upon the political arena."

COMMITTEEMEN ARE HOPEFUL.

What Messrs. Beckwith and Quackenbush Say of the Canvass.

Several members of the Democratic State Committee were in the city yesterday.

They were all in a very hopeful mood, and most of them had some interesting things to say. Clinton Beckwith of Herkimer County said:

"I cannot tell when the Democrats of Herkimer County were so buoyant and hopeful as at present. We are splendidly organized, and full of confidence in the success of our State ticket. I have not heard one despondent remark from a Democrat in my county. On the other hand, very many Republicans, not a few of them of considerable prominence in county politics, are outspoken in their condemnation of the last Republican Legislature for saddling upon Herkimer County an extra and entirely unnecessary tax burden of nearly $21,000.

"Our people have taken care to show by townships how much more the taxpayers of Herkimer County have to pay this year on account of Republican extravagance. The Republicans are considerably demoralized over the tax rate, and the black record generally of the Legislature. I predict that we will at least cut down the Republican majority of 1,822 of last year in this county by one-half. The prevailing sentiment in the county is in our favor, as we have all the popular issues with us."

A. J. Quackenbush of Schenectady said:

"The Republicans are making a very hard fight to carry our county, for the simple reason that the Division Canal Superintendent, handling them, is very much interested in the effort to carry his own county. We are going to disappoint him, unless they can use their large corruption fund, which, I understand, they have, to good advantage. Our registration is nearly up to last year. In our locality the farmers regard the high tax rate of this year as a Republican iniquity and against their interests, and will vote the Democratic ticket this Fall to prevent a repetition of such extravagance."

HERKIMER DEMOCRATS ACTIVE.

Editor Witherstine Tells of Prospects of Victory in His County.

There was unusual activity at the Democratic State headquarters yesterday.

There is a vim and go about the canvass now that is indicative of victory. President Cleveland's letter has done the business.

H. P. Witherstine, editor of The Herkimer Democrat, was one of the callers yesterday. To a reporter he said:

"I never saw the Republicans in my county as lukewarm as they are this year. The regular organization was beaten for its county nominations, and it is not showing any effort to help the Republicans. I believe the entire Democratic vote of Herkimer County will be polled this year, in which case we will elect our County Judge and member of Assembly. Our nominee for Senator is a very popular Granger, and it would not surprise me if enough Grangers in Herkimer and Otsego Counties rallied to his support to elect him. This certainly will be the case if Republican apathy continues, and we poll our entire vote, as we expect to.

"We have quite a Cleveland following in our county, and although they have been with us in this fight, they are greatly stimulated by the letter of President Cleveland, which was read by Senator Hill at the ratification meeting in Albany Wednesday night. There are no factions in our county this year, and Democrats of all kinds feel the importance and necessity of winning this election, and are earnest in that direction. The Republican county organization realizes that there will be more stay-at-home Republicans in Herkimer County than ever before, and it is not making any effort to bring them out."

Working Hard in Seneca County.

"Up in Seneca County," said Chauncey L. Becker of that county, at the Democratic State Headquarters yesterday, "we are making a hard hustle on county matters, and that is bringing out a large Democratic following.

"Teller is running very well indeed, and will have a good many Republican votes. We expect to elect the Senator in our district. There is large indifference manifested on the part of Republicans generally in our Senatorial district. There is no doubt that Mr. Wilcox, the Republican candidate for Senator in our district, will not receive his party vote. I can say for the State ticket that it never looked better than it does to-day."

GOV. MORTON MAY TAKE ACTION.

Justice Cullen's Decisions Not Satisfactory to Republicans.

It is said that in all probability Gov. Morton will call a special session of the General Term of the Second Judicial Department, to convene to-day or Monday, in order to pass upon the litigation over the Gleason ballots in Queens County, and also on the matter of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, on Staten Island.

Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, decided that the Gleason ballot should contain the regular Democratic State nominees under the Gleason emblem, the battleaxe.

The same Justice also held that 270 names of inmates of the Sailor's Snug Harbor should be stricken from the registry of votes, upon the ground that they are maintained by a charitable institution.

A motion was made before him, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, to open the argument in the Gleason matter, but he denied the motion.

SCHOFIELD IS WILLING.

If the People Want Him to be President He Will Not Say No.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—When a reporter asked Gen. John M. Schofield if he was a candidate for the Presidency, he replied:

"I must emphatically say that I am not, in any sense of the word. For many years I have faithfully served my country to the best of my ability, and I feel that my duty is done. I feel, too, that I am in the enjoyment of all the honor that can be bestowed upon me by my countrymen.

"There is arduous work in being President of the United States, and I certainly feel that at my time of life I am entitled to rest. The question of who is to be the next President is for the politicians to decide for themselves.

"In all my army career I have never voted, nor have I at any time made known my politics, for I always felt that my allegiance was due to the President under whom I happened to serve.

"If the people desire that I shall be their President I shall not refuse, but I am now in private life, and shall make my home in Chicago. My leisure I shall devote to writing a book of reminiscences."

ELECTION DAY WEATHER.

The Forecaster at Albany Makes An Interesting Review.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—United States Weather Forecaster Alfred F. Sims, stationed here, has been engaged for the past few days looking up the "election-day weather" of the past, that some estimate might be made for next week's meteorological conditions. Sergt. Sims finds the percentage of days on which rain fell during the first ten days of November for twenty years past, as follows. Albany's record being for sixteen years:

Per cent. of days on which rain fell.

Day.	New-York.	Albany.	Buffalo.	Oswego.	Rochester.
Nov. 1	20	31	60	60	40
Nov. 2	20	24	60	60	45
Nov. 3	30	41	45	60	55
Nov. 4	10	31	25	45	35
Nov. 5	25	24	25	50	45
Nov. 6	30	24	25	50	35
Nov. 7	40	44	45	40	55
Nov. 8	45	44	80	45	55
Nov. 9	45	50	70	60	60
Nov. 10	40	62	60	60	55

The weather at Albany, the Sergeant says, is a fair average of the weather in Eastern New-York. On election day preceding the last four Presidential elections the weather was: 1880, fair, with pleasant days preceding; 1884, rain and snow, with light rain three days in advance; in 1888, a trace of rain, with pleasant days preceding; 1892, rainy day, but only a trace of rain during four days preceding.

Dalzell Makes a Forecast.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, being asked as to the character of legislation that would be accomplished by Congress next Winter, said:

"Of course it will have to be Republican legislation. If there must be a patriotic sacrifice, Mr. Cleveland will have to make it. He will have to accept what a Republican Congress can give him. We cannot be expected to abandon a principle to aid and gratify him. As to the financial legislation, I do not think there will be any beyond an authorization of low-interest bonds, if necessary to meet the deficiency in the Treasury."

Mr. Dalzell was en route from Hot Springs, Va., to his home. He believes that Pittsburg's chances are good for securing the National Republican Convention next year.

TO-DAY'S POLITICAL CALENDAR.

New-York State Democracy meetings: Twenty-sixth Assembly District, Faulhaber's Hall, 1,206 First Avenue; speeches by James Byrne, Franklin Pierce, John Jeroloman, and Edward Lawson Purdy. First Assembly District, at Cedar and Washington Streets; speeches by Abraham I. Elkus and Edward Lawson Purdy. Eleventh Assembly District, Gramercy Hall, 326 East Twenty-first Street; speeches by William H. Law and George W. Green. Twenty-second Assembly District, Curry's Hall, 228 East Forty-seventh Street; speeches by Simon Sterne, James Byrne, Franklin Pierce, and Calvin Tomkins. Twenty-third Assembly District, 311 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; speeches by Simon Sterne and others. Twenty-fourth Assembly District, 1,092 First Avenue; speeches by Calvin Tomkins, L. P. Mingey, Edward Gavegan, and E. J. Kieley. Twenty-eighth Assembly District, Columbia Hall, 207 East Seventy-ninth Street; speeches by W. H. Law, E. J. Kieley, and H. Baldwin. Thirty-third Assembly District, One Hundred and Tenth Street and Third Avenue; speeches by Col. R. G. Monroe, L. P. Mingey, Mark L. Schlesinger, Edward Gavegan, and Henry L. F. Baldwin.

German-American Citizens' Association Assembly District Meetings—Sixth District, 32 East Fourth Street; Seventh District, 22 Eighth Avenue; Twelfth District, 86 Attorney Street; Nineteenth District, 125 Amsterdam Avenue; Twentieth District, 427 Second Avenue; Thirty-first District, 804 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; Thirty-third District, State Hall, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue, all at 8 P. M.

Tammany Hall Assembly District Meetings—Fourteenth District, 229 Avenue A; Thirty-third District, 2,009 Third Avenue; Thirty-fifth District, One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and Third Avenue; Sixth District, Marion Square, Marion and Spring Streets; Twenty-fifth District, 1,158 Broadway, all at 8 P. M.

Thirty-second Assembly District Republican mass meeting, 1,894 Third Avenue; Twenty-fourth Assembly District Republican Association mass meeting, 138 and 140 East Fifty-seventh Street, both at 8 P. M.

Republican mass meeting; addresses by Chauncey M. Depew, Elihu Root, Frank Hiscock, Edward Lauterbach, and Mrs. Helen V. Boswell, Carnegie Hall, 8 P. M.

West side German mass meeting, Bloomingdale Turn Hall, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, 8 P. M.

Parade of the German American Reform Union and United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, 7:15 P. M.

Mass meeting of the Latin-American Democratic Union, 64 Washington Square, 8 P. M.

Mrs. Mary L. Hall's Republican parade; start from 149 West Twenty-seventh Street, 7 P. M.

Parade of the followers of "Silver Dollar" Smith through the east side, evening.

Sixteenth Assembly District Tammany Hall braves' torchlight parade, evening.

Anti-Williams conference, 110 Third Avenue, 8 P. M.

Sift one quart of flour, two rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one teaspoonful of salt into a bowl; add three teaspoonfuls of COTTOLENE and rub together until thoroughly mixed; then add sufficient milk to make a soft dough; knead slightly, roll out about half an inch thick, and cut with a small biscuit cutter. Place a little apart in a greased pan, and bake in a quick oven for fifteen or twenty minutes. These biscuits should be a delicate brown top and bottom, light on the sides, and snowy white when broken open.

The secret of success in this recipe, as in others, is to use but two-thirds as much Cottolene as you used to use of lard.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—The Lyons Mail—8:00. Matinée—2:00—Macbeth.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:00. Matinée.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:15. Matinée.
CARNEGIE HALL—Symphony Society of New-York—8:15.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ambition—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Rip Van Winkle—8:15. Matinée.
GARRICK—Leonardo—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Charley's Aunt—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Fleur-de-Lis—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Grossstadtluft—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00; 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Capitol—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
TONY PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
STAR—Year One—8:30.

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South Carolina Suffrage Fixed.

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Mrs. Rorer on Bread Making.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	45	41	45
6 A. M.	43	43	45
9 A. M.	47	48	49
12 M.	54	47	50
4 P. M.	50	48	50
6 P. M.	50	45	49
9 P. M.	58	43	44
12 P. M.	53	40	42

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....46.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....44.30
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 51.80
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....51.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer at Night.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 13, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE POLICY OF HYPOCRISY.

The sole reason why political calculations appear to be little disturbed by the excise question outside of this city is because the Sunday prohibition clause is enforced in no other city in the State and in very few towns and villages. It may not have very much effect upon the vote in Brooklyn, because there the law is not enforced and nobody expects that it will be, whichever candidate for Mayor is elected. It excites comparatively little interest in Buffalo, with its large German population, because in that city beer can be as easily obtained on Sunday as on any other day, in spite of the law. The same condition prevails in every other city in the State, and wherever investigation is made it is found to exist in country towns as well, including those whose chief boast is that they are the places of legal residence of THOMAS C. PLATT and WARNER MILLER.

This is the condition of things which the Republican Party of the State proposes to perpetuate, as part of a deliberate policy of hypocrisy and false pretense, in the hope of retaining its vote in the cities without losing its hold upon the vote of the rural districts. It proposes to keep the law on the statute book to satisfy the country voters where it is popular, and to connive at its systematic violation where it is not sustained by public sentiment. The only reason why the Republican organization in this city has declared in favor of changing the law and granting local option is because this is the only place in which it has been enforced in spite of public sentiment, and the County Convention did not dare to declare in favor of relaxing its enforcement, though it took good care not to commend the Roosevelt policy. If the law were honestly enforced in other parts of the State, as it is here, it would turn the tide mightily against the Republican Party and give assurance of legislation which would bring public opinion to the support of the law.

The party policy of the Republicans being manifestly to retain the law and to connive at its violation where popular sentiment is opposed to it, it must be evident to every voter of intelligence that there is no hope of a change, granting home rule on the subject, so long as that party controls the Legislature, and assurances on the subject which are given in only one county in the State are not of the slightest value. Nothing could be more demoralizing than this cowardly and hypocritical policy. It cultivates in the community a toleration of false pretense, which is one of the most pernicious forces in modern society, and it fosters that disrespect for law which is the essence of anarchy. A more utterly immoral policy in any matter of public concern is hardly conceivable.

The Democratic policy is the only one which any self-respecting citizen, unless he is sincerely in favor of both maintaining the law and rigidly enforcing it everywhere in the State, can consistently support. It would adjust the law so that the people of the several communities to which it is applied and whose authorities are made responsible for its enforcement, could decide for themselves whether Sunday prohibition should be maintained. This would adapt it to the varying needs and conditions of those communities, and we should have in an open, lawful, and decent way the same practical results that are attained by a hypocritical policy of maintaining the law and conniving at its violation. Rather, we should have far better results, because Sunday selling could be kept under wholesome restriction instead of going on in a sneaking and disreputable fashion, as it does now in Brooklyn and Buffalo, and in Herkimer and Owego.

Besides that, we should have the inestimable benefit that comes from fostering a respect for law and a cheerful observance of its requirements. We should help to get the liquor traffic out of city politics, where it is a corrupting influence. We should remove one of the greatest perils that beset the cause of municipal reform. The only way to attain these results is to elect a Democratic Legislature, and that is what the double-faced attitude of the Republicans is intended to prevent.

THE BRIDGE AND THE GRAND JURY.

The Brooklyn terminal of the East River Bridge has now official recognition as a nuisance. The Grand Jury of Kings County has so presented it to Judge MOORE. We regret that that able jurist has not, under the statutes, the power to abate it by summary process. We are aware also that, gratifying as that would be to the outraged feelings of the people of Brooklyn who are exposed daily to the annoyance, suffering, and dangers involved in having to use the bridge, the structure could not be razed to the ground without interruption of travel and other inconvenience.

The recommendation of the Grand Jury is that "a competent board of engineers experienced in the management of traffic be convened and the whole matter laid before them, to the end that, if possible, existing plans shall so be modified that the finished structure shall accommodate the public in the best possible manner." This is a perfectly sensible suggestion, but there is no probability that the present Trustees of the bridge will take any steps toward carrying it out, nor do we know of any means by which the courts could compel them to do so.

There is only one method of reaching the bridge management, and that is through the ballot box on Tuesday. The Mayor then to be elected could do much to change directly the administration of the bridge. He could do still more indirectly, for, in any well-considered plan for reform, he would have a public sentiment behind him practically irresistible. The only candidate for Mayor who, if elected, could be relied on to use all the actual power and possible influence of his office in this most righteous and pressing task is Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

REDUCE IT TO FOUR.

Though the official ballot will contain eleven columns, no voter need pay the least attention to more than four. Three of them are taken up with the tickets of the Prohibition, Socialist-Labor, and People's Parties. Any one who votes any of these is sure to vote straight and nobody else will vote any part of them. Count these out.

The New-York State Democracy column contains only the fusion ticket, which is in two other columns, and candidates for the Senate and Assembly, for whom nobody should vote. The Independent Citizens' Organization column is exactly like the Democratic column, except where an O'Brienite has been nominated for the Senate or Assembly, and no attention need be paid to that. The Independent County Organization ticket contains only the names of the three Stecklerite candidates, and no sensible citizen has any use for that. The last column is blank, so far as names of candidates are concerned, and to use it would be to throw a vote away.

This practically reduces the ballot to four columns—the first, under the eagle emblem, containing the regular Republican ticket, which includes the fusion candidates; the second, under the star emblem, containing the regular Democratic ticket, which includes the Tammany candidates for local offices; the third, under the ship emblem, containing the Democratic State ticket and the local fusion ticket, and lacking candidates for the Senate and Assembly; and the Good Government Club column, which is the eighth in order and has the anchor emblem at the top. This last affords a refuge for those who will not vote for either the Tammany or the fusion ticket, and it is not at all certain that it will keep more votes from the latter than from the former.

These four columns are all that the voter needs to consider on this broad ballot, assuming, as a matter of course, that Prohibitionist, Socialist-Labor, People's Party, O'Brienites, and Stecklerites will take care of their own voters, of whom the fewer the better. The eagle, the star, the ship, and the anchor cover all the candidates for whom any other class of voters will have any desire to vote, "straight" or "mixed."

APPLES AND THE TARIFF.

The McKinley politicians have repeatedly attempted to fool the farmer by telling him that he was in danger of being ruined by a reduction or the removal of duties on certain farm products which are exported from this country in large quantities. We have read elaborate arguments, for example, designed to convince the farmer that he was seriously injured when an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. was substituted for the McKinley duty of 25 cents a bushel on apples and for the McKinley duty of 2 cents a pound on apples that have been dried or evaporated.

These followers of MCKINLEY assume, of course, that the average farmer has no knowledge of the official reports concerning our large exports of this kind of fruit. This year a great quantity of apples has been shipped abroad. Up to a recent date the number of barrels exported during the season of 1894-5 had been 1,443,592. The demand in Europe is still strong, and prices there are firm. These figures are those of an unofficial commercial report, and they relate to a period which does no coincide with the Government's fiscal year. Turning to the Government's reports, we find the exports for the fiscal year ending on June 30 last stated as follows:

	Quantity.	Value.
Apples, ripe, barrels....	818,711	$1,954,818
Apples, dried, pounds...	7,086,946	461,214
Total.....		$2,416,532

For the fiscal year 1894 the quantity was much smaller, but in the fiscal year 1893 the exports were large, amounting in value to $1,580,052. The crop in the United States this year is estimated to have been 66,000,000 barrels, and a considerable part of it has been lost because it was not profitable to pick and barrel the fruit—not because the farmer was driven out of the market by "a flood of cheap foreign apples." The "flood" moves from our shores, not toward them.

Both the apples of this country and those of Canada go to England and other countries on the other side of the Atlantic, and the people there pay a good price for them. Our apples are sold abroad in open competition with the "pauper" apples of other lands, and sold profitably. What nonsense it is to say that the American farmer needs a tariff duty on foreign apples to protect him here at home against imported apples, and that he is injured by a reduction of the old duty! But there are farmers who can be misled by such talk, and can thereby be bound to the support of a policy designed to increase the cost of the things which they must buy.

GHOSTS IN COURT.

The trial of the suit of Mrs. HILLIGOSS against Mr. W. R. COVERT in the Superior Court of Indiana at Anderson, in that State, ought to be an entertaining and edifying proceeding. The plaintiff is a Spiritualist medium, and she asks damages in $10,000 because the defendant has for some years been accustomed to assert that "all persons claiming to be Spiritualist mediums are liars, fools, knaves, frauds, or ignoramuses," and has publicly offered to forfeit $500 if he shall fail to prove his assertion before a jury with respect to any medium who may accept the challenge. The plaintiff holds that she has suffered in her reputation and business to the extent of $10,000 by reason of COVERT's proclamation, and she brings him into court. As this is what he has desired, we presume that he does not complain.

The plaintiff will probably object to the unreasonable attitude of the jury. In tests of this kind before private tribunals "mediums" have commonly asked that the judges should at the very outset have faith in the genuineness of the so-called spiritual manifestations as to the honesty of which they were to inquire. Probably the most elaborate investigation in this field that has ever been made was that in which the Seybert commission was engaged for about two years. This commission was appointed by the University of Pennsylvania, and among the members of it were Drs. WILLIAM PEPPER, JOSEPH LEIDY, S. WEIR MITCHELL, and HORACE H. FURNESS and Profs. THOMPSON and FULLERTON. The university thus observed the conditions attached to a bequest from the late HENRY SEYBERT, a prominent Spiritualist, who was represented before the commission and in the press by his friend Mr. THOMAS R. HAZARD, who complained that the tribunal had been packed because it was not composed of Spiritualists.

"Mr. HAZARD once told us," said the commission in its report, "that the true spirit in which to approach the study of Spiritualism was 'an entire willingness to be deceived.'" We presume that Mrs. HILLIGOSS will ask either that the jury shall be composed of Spiritualists or that the members of it shall confess "an entire willingness" to be misled, fooled, and bamboozled. The average Hoosier panel, however, is not composed of such material, and after all the plaintiff's challenges, peremptory and otherwise, shall have been exhausted there will remain in the box, we think, a jury which Mr. HAZARD would not regard with complacency.

It is a pity that this proceeding should not take place on a larger and more accessible stage. Anderson, Ind., may be a good town, but we suspect that neither the court nor the attorneys employed will utilize all the possibilities of this interesting case. Mr. COVERT is a man of wealth, and he should take measures to exhibit his show in New-York, Chicago, or Boston. We suppose that Mrs. HILLIGOSS will find it necessary to set before the jury examples of fine cabinet work, materialization, ghostly banjo playing, and the like. The materializing mediums have so repeatedly come to grief in the large cities that it would be a very easy matter in any one of them to make the exhibition very entertaining by interfering with the "conditions" and rudely but firmly interrupting the flow of astral fluid which pervades the ordinary materializing cabinet. We fear that Anderson, Ind., is not quite equal to the task. Mr. COVERT should fire off his challenge at some prosperous medium who will drag him into court in one of the cities we have named.

HOW THEY APPEAR.

Brooklyn has a very good chance this year to judge of the relative fitness of three candidates for Mayor. The office, thanks to the excellent Brooklyn charter, is one requiring the highest grade of ability and character. Each of the regular party machines has done its best to supply a candidate with the requisite qualifications. The Republican machine, being pretty rickety through the bad management, ignorance, and treachery of the chief engineer, "JAKEY" WORTH, turned out the less desirable product. Had it been in decent condition, Mr. SCHIEREN would have been nominated. Had it been in really good condition, a much stronger man would have been named. The best it could do was WURSTER, who is a very poor representative of what there is good in the Schieren administration and only too good a representative of what is bad. He makes the impression wherever he appears of a weak man, quite incapable of resisting the bosses of his party even to the extent that Mr. SCHIEREN has resisted them.

The Democratic machine has done a little better. Mr. GROUT is a man who has done much good work for the city and has been—not very firmly or loyally, but still has been—associated with the reform movement in his own party. He is making an active personal canvass, and is working his reform antecedents to the exclusion of the claims of the regular organization. He appears to be about the stature of the average candidate for Mayor, stronger far than Mr. BOODY, but not nearly so able as Mr. CHAPIN. He is a much better man than the machine would have chosen had it been entirely free to choose, but it is fair, we think, to say that he gives no evidence of especial native force, either mental or moral. He certainly does not arouse confidence in his fighting powers, or that they could successfully cope with the men to whom he owes his nomination.

Mr. SHEPARD, on the contrary, is distinctly superior in intellectual capacity and in moral stamina to Mr. GROUT, and beyond all comparison with Mr. WURSTER. He is fearlessly candid, and what he says is not only obviously sincere, but is the fruit of careful study and mature reflection. He approaches all questions from the point of view of intelligent public spirit, and discusses them with impartiality, thoroughness, and breadth, and with as near an approach to impersonality as could be conceived. For the first time in their experience the people of Brooklyn find a candidate for Mayor who completely appreciates the serious magnitude and difficulty of the administration of their great city, and who treats the problem as one of statesmanship. It is really nothing less, and in some respects it is more complex and trying than the tasks with which statesmen have to deal, because it is more novel, subject to less definite principles, and with but inadequate precedents. It would be a fortunate thing for Brooklyn if enough of its citizens should have the sense to cut loose from party ties, which can have nothing whatever to do with their city affairs, to elect Mr. SHEPARD. It would place the city in the foremost rank of great cities, and open up a future of which every intelligent citizen could be proudly hopeful.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A decision of considerable importance was recently made by the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania in a case relating to alleged violations of that part of the Inter-State commerce law which forbids discrimination in freight rates. It is well known that the commission has been unable to enforce this very important provision of the statute. It is extremely difficult to obtain essential evidence except from the principals in the unlawful and criminal transaction, and they have been upheld in their refusals to testify by the decision in the Counselman case that they were protected by the fifth amendment to the Constitution. It had been supposed that the statute which provides that testimony so given by a witness shall not be used against him in any criminal proceedings was sufficient protection for the person testifying, but the court held in the Counselman case that it was not.

After the decision in the Counselman case had been made, there was enacted the law of Feb. 11, 1893, which provided that no person should be excused from testifying with respect to violations of the Inter-State Commerce act on the ground that his testimony would tend to criminate him, and then went on as follows:

"But no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may testify, or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, in any such case or proceeding."

The auditor of a railroad company having refused to testify before a Grand Jury as to alleged violations of the act by his company, and having undertaken to shield himself behind the Constitutional provision, was adjudged guilty of contempt, fined, and committed to the custody of the Marshal. He applied for a writ of habeas corpus, and the court (District Judge BUFFINGTON and Circuit Judge ACHESON) decides that he is properly held in custody. The statute of 1893, the court says, unquestionably gives the witness protection as broad as that which is afforded by the Constitution, and therefore it is not open to the objections which, with respect to the original law, were regarded as sufficient by the court in the Counselman case. Therefore "the Constitutional provision does not concern" this witness and others refusing to testify under similar conditions, and "the act which compels him to testify is not unconstitutional."

If this decision shall be confirmed by the Supreme Court, the way will be opened for the successful prosecution of those who violate the section forbidding discrimination.

WATERTOWN'S DOUBLE LESSON.

Watertown, N. Y., has recently had an exceptional experience, suffering within a few months from two epidemics of typhoid fever, one caused by the pollution of the public water supply and the other by the distribution of infected milk. We referred not long ago to the careful investigation and instructive report made by the expert bacteriologist and sanitarian whom the Watertown authorities employed to inquire concerning the pollution of Black River and the origin of the first of these two epidemics. It was clearly shown not only that the water supply was exposed to typhoid infection by the discharge of sewage into the river from infected towns a few miles away, but also that the supply had in all probability been polluted dangerously by drainage into the stream, at a point just above the intake, from infected houses on the bank.

This epidemic was in progress last Spring. After the publication of the expert's report many citizens began to use water from protected springs. The disease had nearly disappeared when the people were alarmed by a fresh outbreak, and now the second epidemic is prevailing. This time the cause was infected milk. It has been ascertained that a milk dealer in whose family there were cases of typhoid washed his milk cans with water from a cistern so situated that it received drainage from an infected closet near at hand. No person should be permitted to distribute milk from premises where there are persons ill with typhoid fever. Milk delivered from houses in which there were typhoid patients was the cause of large epidemics at Montclair, N. J.; Springfield, Mass.; Waterbury, Conn, and several other places which might be named, epidemics the origin of which was clearly pointed out.

Having been taught, at considerable cost, by loss of life, and by many cases of dangerous illness, that both the water supply and the milk supply should be protected carefully against infection, Watertown should now profit by the double lesson. It should procure a supply of wholesome water from protected sources and should provide for the sanitary inspection of milk dealers' premises and methods. But other cities not less intelligent have suffered more severely from similar causes and have since failed to take measures for the protection of their people.

ASKING FOR MORE.

Our dispatches from Pittsburg have reported that at the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tin Plate Manufacturers' Association "it was decided to make an effort to secure a higher tariff."

Since the recent publication of the special agent's report concerning the domestic production of tin plate there has been heard a loud chorus of Republican editorial articles calling attention to the prosperity of the industry and the growth of its output. But all of these Republican advocates of McKinleyism say that the present duty is not high enough and denounce the Democratic Party for having reduced the McKinley tax of 2 1-5 cents a pound. And all of them will support any demand which the association may make for a restoration of the old rate.

If, as they say, the domestic industry is so prosperous and its output is growing so rapidly, why should the duty which has been in force for a little more than a year be increased? And how do they explain the admitted fact that a large part of the growth has taken place and a considerable number of new mills have been built since the tariff duty was cut down from 2 1-5 cents to 1 1-5 cents a pound?

The statement in several newspapers that Chief Engineer GREENE of the Dock Department sent checks to Mr. CROKER in order to retain his place is not justified by the testimony of Mr. GREENE and is quite incredible to those who know that gentleman. Commissioner PHELAN, having resisted the order of Mr. CROKER to remove Mr. GREENE, was naturally placed in an uncomfortable situation. "I felt grateful to Mr. PHELAN," said Mr. GREENE in his testimony, "and thought I would like to do something that would be pleasant to him, and one day I asked him if it would make things more pleasant if I sent those fellows $100 or so. He said he thought it would, so I made out this check for $125 and took it to him. He looked at it and told me to take it to President CRAM. I did so, and the check came back in due time indorsed by RICHARD CROKER." It is not an edifying incident in New-York City administration that Mr. PHELAN's performance of his plain duty as a public servant in resisting the removal of an experienced and most competent executive officer of the board should call for or suggest any particular gratitude, or any form of reward other than that of his own approving conscience. But while the Engineer might give liberally, from a sense of gratitude to the Commissioner, there is no evidence that Mr. CROKER or any one else ever did get, or ever could have got, from him "one cent for tribute."

The first woman who succeeded in obtaining official permission to ride a bicycle in the streets of St. Petersburg managed to fall from her wheel a fortnight later, and injured herself so badly that she had to retire to a hospital for extensive repairs. This accident has had a peculiar effect. The police now refuse to issue any bicycle permits to women, and thus the sport cannot be practiced by them in or near the Russian capital without risking and usually encountering summary arrest and severe penalties. They are a queer set, the Czar and his people.

In his last installment of personal reminiscences, Mr. HOWELLS kindly inserts a list of ten books which, in his opinion, thoroughly deserve to be called novels. Nine of these books most people have read, or at least heard about, but one of them is quite unknown to fame, appears in none of the catalogues, and is missing from all the libraries. And yet, somehow, the title which Mr. HOWELLS has set down, "Madame Flaubert," has a strangely familiar sound, or, if not exactly familiar, in some way suggestive of one that is. Were it not so well established that Mr. HOWELLS writes with all the care and precision of an advanced realist, one might venture to express the suspicion that he has made a decidedly funny mistake of some mysterious sort or other.

New Crailo Manor House.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I observe by THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Oct. 27 that the Society of Colonial Dames has leased New Crailo Manor House, in Rensselaer County, N. Y., for a term of years. I also notice in the same article a statement denying the antiquity of the building. On this I beg to remark:

First—No proof has ever been presented to show that the inscriptions on the wall at the north end of the cellar of the house giving the date 1642 are not authentic. The letters and figures are in the style of the period, and there is no accounting for the introduction of the name of Dominie Megapolensis on the wall at the northwest corner, except through the fact that he came to Albany by appointment of Killian Van Rensselaer in the year in which the house was built, 1642.

Second—The name "New Crailo" is taken from the first patroon's estate near Naarden, on the Zuyder Zee, as described by Mr. George W. Schuyler in his "Colonial New-York," Volume 1, Page 206. The name would hardly have been used in later years by his grandson, who had never seen the Holland place.

Third—The stones inclosing the portholes are marked with the special mark, "Der Colonie Rensselaer's Wyck," (an early title or name,) as given in the book, "Oud Holland," 1890, Page 269. The savage incursions of the Mohicans on the east side of the river at that early period required the erection of "New Crailo" for the protection of the colonists there, as well as for a residence for the Superintendent, the west side of the river being protected by Fort Orange and the stockade surrounding Beverwyck. The peculiar construction of "New Crailo," especially in the portholes, basement, and the south chimney, prove that it was intended as a place of refuge in time of attack. It is mentioned as such under the name of Fort Crailo in 1663.

It would be difficult to explain why a building with such peculiarities should have been erected in 1704.

M. VAN RENSSELAER,
No. 22 ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 31, 1895.

PREMIER BOWELL AT OTTAWA

Speaks Well of Treatment at Washington and Hopefully of Claims of Arbitration —Left Capital for New-York.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 1.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper returned here to-day from Washington.

The Premier said to-night to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I can only say at present that both Sir Charles and myself were well received by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney, as well as by other American statesmen whom we met. We were the guests of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, who looked after our comforts and was present at the interviews we had.

"The whole desire of the United States Government seems to be to arrive at some amicable arrangement by which the question can be submitted to arbitrators, that they may adjudicate upon the different claims laid before them.

"I have no doubt but an amicable arrangement will be arrived at, although the terms of this arrangement are not a matter for me to refer to just now. We were entertained by Secretary Olney the evening we left."

"Then," asked the correspondent, "there was no particular significance in your leaving at a late hour on Wednesday, as the Washington dispatches say?"

"None whatever. We had transacted our business, and by leaving on Wednesday night we had a few hours to devote to New-York, and were here just as soon as if we had waited for the through train, which left next morning."

ART NOTES.

—An excellent portrait of John La Farge, drawn by V. Gribayedoff, makes an interesting frontispiece to the November number of The Art Interchange. The likeness of the distinguished artist is faithfully rendered, and the pen-and-ink work is free and dexterous. The color supplements are a distinct lithographic advance, that by Givas being particularly happy in the simulation of the brushwork and handling. An article on "Artist Authors" includes E. M. Blashfield, F. Hopkinson Smith, Mary Hallock Foote, Mrs. Wheeler, and Palmer Cox, whose phenomenal financial success has raised him, it would seem, to undue prominence. The clever Bostonian, Charles H. Woodbury, is the subject of the monthly conversation between Howe and Torrey. The magazine keeps up to its high standard. (New-York: Art Interchange Company, 152 West Twenty-third Street.)

—Art Idols of the Paris Salon for October contains six more or less important compositions of undraped figures, by various well-known French painters. Aublet's "In the Harem" portrays certainly a beautiful type of female loveliness of exquisite delicacy of form, well drawn and painted. "Playing Cup and Ball," by A. Chantron, has less of the ease and grace, but "La Cigale" is better. "The Birth of Venus" is familiar enough through various reproductions, and is in Bouguereau's well-known manner. His "First Sorrow" is full of excellent work, and more serious and dignified. There is, too, a "Daphne," by Jean Benner, fleeing from the pursuit of her lover. (Chicago: The White City Art Company, 319 Dearborn Street.)

—Conrad Kiesel, Court painter to the Emperor of Germany, has few works in this country. The Art Amateur for November has a head by him as a colored supplement, and there are as well some roses and violets by Francis Mumaugh. A dozen or more designs for various kinds of art work are given in black and white. Mr. Marks writes exhaustively on early English painters, Sir Thomas Lawrence being illustrated by three reproductions, and there are several art articles of timely interest. (New-York: Montague Marks, 21 Union Square.)

—A portrait of the Pretender (James Frederick Edward Stewart, who assumed the title of the Chevalier de St. Georges,) has been unearthed in Norwich, England, by Mr. Thomas Turner. It is nearly 200 years old, and in excellent preservation. It was painted by Nicolas Largilliere, the Frenchman, and is nearly 6 by 5 feet. There are six personages on the canvas.

—Pasteur, the dead scientist, had, it seems, much artistic talent, which had to be neglected for his other work. Bonnat, the famous French artist, spoke of his efforts in terms of enthusiasm, and insisted that, but for his extraordinary genius in other directions, he would have made an able painter.

—Meissonier is to have a statue by the famous sculptor, Antonin Mercie, which will be inaugurated under the auspices of the French Academy, in Paris.

The Young Ladies of the Ballet.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The young ladies, who have acquired from long practice the faculty of standing about unconcernedly and imperviously in draughts with bare legs, arms, and shoulders, and with "des robes qui ne commencent qu'à peine et finissent tout de suite," (another definition is "des robes excessivement hautes par le bas et excessivement basses par le haut,") do not charm the gentlemen of to-day as they fascinated their fathers. The foyer lives upon its ancient fame, and is still curious to look at; but it has fallen from the high place which once belonged to it in the life of Paris.

When I first saw it, the gathering was in its full glory. Almost miserable as was the room, with its dirty, sloping floor, (corresponding with the incline of the stage,) its low ceiling, and its air of general discomfort, the scenes that went on in it, the words that were spoken in it, and the people that frequented it, were absolutely apart; nothing like them was to be found elsewhere. The mixture of brilliancy, of elegance, of dance, of sparkling talk, (on the side of the men,) of love making, and of laughter, was prodigious. Neither natural nor experimental chemistry has ever produced a more intimate compound of fantastic elements; it was social and moral synthesis in its intensest form. At that time the habitués of the foyer were convinced that they could not live without it; it had become necessary to their lives. The present generation manages to subsist away from it.

The Symphony Society's Rehearsal.

A large audience assembled at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, when the first public rehearsal of the Symphony Society's season took place. The programme consisted of Tschaikowsky's C minor symphony, an aria from Massenet's "Esclarmonde," a suite from Rameau's "Acante et Cephisse," a violin concerto by Edouard Lalo, and the prelude to the second act of "Guntram," by Richard Strauss. The solo performers were Mme. Clementine de Vere-Sapio, soprano, and M. Marsick, violinist.

Detailed consideration of the performance may properly be deferred until after the concert to-night, but it must be noted now, for the sake of record, that M. Marsick, who studied his art under Leonard, Massart, and Joachim, is a professor in the Paris Conservatoire, and made his first appearance in America yesterday. He is an artist whom the music-loving public will always be delighted to hear. He was recalled half a dozen times after the concerto, and compelled to add a number to the programme. An extra account of his style and merits may be left till to-morrow. Mme. De Vere-Sapio's singing was an admirable feature of the entertainment, her voice having gained in power and quality, and her style in breadth.

Negro Possessions in Georgia.

From The Columbia (S. C.) Register.

Gov. Atkinson, in his message to the Georgia Legislature, gives some interesting facts as to the ownership of property by Georgia negroes. Among other things, he states that in Georgia in 1880 the negroes returned $5,704,293 worth of property for taxation. This year the amount of property they returned was $12,041,260. In 1893 they returned property to the amount of about $15,000,000. The falling off between 1893 and 1895 does not indicate that they have taken a step backward in the matter of accumulating property. It only means that during the hard times they thought they were poorer, and hence did not return their property at as high a valuation.

SULTAN'S LIFE IN PERIL

A Fusion of Mussulman and Armenian Committees Imminent.

EIGHT ALBANIANS ARE BEHEADED

Twenty-four Others Have Been Imprisoned — Great Uneasiness Caused by the Financial Condition.

VARNA, Bulgaria, Nov. 1.—Advices from Constantinople say that three Mussulmans have been arrested there. Several houses were searched, in which were found and seized a quantity of arms. It is stated that a plot against the Sultan's palace has been discovered. The Albanian guards at the Yildiz Kiosk refused to perform their duties on Monday night, and it is supposed that they had been won over by the Mussulman committees.

The rebellious guards were disarmed, and eight of them were sent to Anatolia, where they were interned. The advices say that discontent with the present régime has become so marked that events of startling importance may be expected at any time. A fusion of the Mussulman and Armenian committees against the Sultan is believed to be imminent, and it is expected that a joint manifesto will shortly be issued, declaring that their united efforts will henceforth be directed against the existing system of Government in Constantinople.

The financial situation in Constantinople is causing general uneasiness, an important fall in Turkish securities, together with excessive speculations, especially in mines, contributing greatly to this state of affairs. There have already been several cases of enforced closing of accounts on the Galata Bourse, and a few minor failures.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to the Globe from its correspondent in Constantinople says that eight Albanian guards connected with the Yildiz Kiosk, have been executed, and twenty-four others imprisoned as the result of the discovery of a plot against the palace, in which the guards were concerned.

Macedonian Christians Persecuted.

SOFIA, Nov. 1.—The Mir (semi-official) reports the persecution by Mohammedans of Macedonian Christians at various places. Forty-two notables and a Pope have been taken in chains to Nevrekop.

MIKADO TO THE PRESIDENT.

Expression of Thankfulness for Good Offices in Peacemaking.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Mr. Shinishiro Kurino, the Japanese Minister, paid a visit to the White House to-day and presented to President Cleveland an autograph letter from the Emperor of Japan, thanking the President and the Government of the United States for the good offices exercised toward bringing about peace between China and Japan. The text of the letter follows:

Mutsuhito, by the grace of Heaven Emperor of Japan, and seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial.

To His Excellency Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America:

Great and Good Friends—During the war between our empire and that of China, which has now happily been brought to an end by the conclusion of a treaty of peace, the diplomatic and Consular officers of the United States in China, with your Excellency's gracious permission, and acting under your Excellency's wise direction, extended their friendly offices to our subjects in China, and on many occasions afforded to them succor and assistance.

Again, as the war was nearing its final stage, the representatives of the United States at Tokio and Pekin, by your Excellency's authorization, provided the way whereby China was able to approach directly our Government on the subject of peace, and it was through the facilities afforded by those two representatives for direct reciprocal communication between the Governments of Japan and China that all the preliminaries looking to the opening of negotiations for the definitive termination of hostilities were adjusted. The manner in which those delicate services in the interest of peace were performed left nothing to be desired.

And we make this opportunity to express to your Excellency our high appreciation of those acts on the part of your Excellency, as well as on the part of your Excellency's officers, acting under your Excellency's wise direction, which not only tended to mitigate the severities and hardships of the war, and finally to promote the successful issue of the negotiations for peace, but served to draw still closer the bonds of friendship and good neighborhood which happily unite our two countries.

We assure your Excellency of our highest regard and esteem.

REBELS AT THEIR WORK IN CUBA.

Lieut. Col. Garcia Disperses Several Bands in Three Encounters.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to The Imparcial from Havana says that insurgents derailed and wrecked a goods train near Saldo Wednesday.

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—Wednesday night rebels burned a number of isolated houses in the vicinity of Camajuani, in the Remedios district. Several peaceful citizens were murdered and their bodies cremated. Troops have been sent in pursuit of the rebels.

MANZANAS, Nov. 1.—The rebel bands which rose Oct. 26, between Bermeja and Alfonso Doce, under the command of Garcia, Acevedo, Tarafa, Segui, and Hevia, have been completely dispersed after three encounters with Government troops.

Seventy-three members of these bands have surrendered. The others are being actively pursued by Lieut. Col. Garcia Rojo in the San Miguel Mountains. It is expected that all of them will surrender.

AMERICANS ACCUSED IN CUBA.

Gonzales Is to be Released, and Perez Tried in Civil Courts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The State Department has received a telegram from Ramon Williams, the United States Consul General at Havana, stating that the case of José Martinez Gonzales has been quashed and his release ordered by the Captain General, and that the case of Victoriano Valit Perez has been transferred to the civil courts.

Gonzales was arrested on suspicion in the latter part of September by the civil authorities at Sagua la Grande, and was released after five days' detention. He was immediately rearrested by the military authorities and thrown into prison. He claims to be an American citizen.

Perez also claims to be an American citizen. He was arrested at Sagua la Grande on Aug. 12 for proposing treasonable acts. The case was reported to the department and the transfer of his case to the civil jurisdiction was requested by the Consul General at Havana.

ALEXANDER'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY.

Prince of Wales Attends a Requiem Mass in the Russian Chapel.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Prince of Wales attended a requiem mass celebrated in the Russian chapel, on Welbeck Street, to-day, the service being held in observance of the first anniversary of the death of Czar Alexander III.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The first anniversary of the death of Alexander III., Czar of Russia, was marked by the celebration of a requiem mass in the chapel of the Russian Embassy here. The Emperor and Empress and their sons, the members of the Emperor's civil and military household, and the various foreign diplomats and members of the German Ministry were present.

WOLSELEY ASSUMES COMMAND.

He Issues a Special Order Promising to Improve the Forces.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, on assuming the Commandership in Chief of the British Army in succession to the Duke of Cambridge, resigned, has issued a special army order, in which he makes a kindly reference to the Duke of Cambridge.

He avows his intention to maintain the traditions of the army, and to better the condition of the forces. He declares that he feels confident of success, relying, as he does, on the loyal support of the army.

MEMORIAL TO CONSUL HIXSON.

Fifty British Missionaries Express Gratefulness to the American.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that more than fifty British missionaries have sent a memorial to J. Courtney Hixson, the American Consul at Foo-Chow, thanking him for the effective action he took in connection with the Whasang outrages.

This action, the memorial says, is another proof how closely the two great branches of the English-speaking race are united in their hearts.

ISOLATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Le Temps Says that Alliance of Russia and Japan Is Not Unlikely.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Le Temps gloats over the isolation of Great Britain by the other European powers, and says that England sees nothing but menaces and objects of fear on whichever side she turns.

The temporary alliance between Russia, France, and Great Britain in connection with Armenia has been already dissolved, and neither Germany nor Austria appears anxious to become Great Britain's associate. The paper adds that the reported alliance between Russia and Japan, when examined, seems to be less unlikely than on first sight.

Russian Funds Go to Japan.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Tageblatt says that a prominent Berlin bank, which maintains intimate relations with the Russian Ministry of Finance, has received orders from St. Petersburg to transfer a large part of the proceeds of the Chinese-Russian loan to the account of Japan.

Fatal Overflow of the Guadalquivir.

SEVILLE, Spain, Nov. 1.—The floods which have prevailed in this region are increasing. The Guadalquivir has risen alarmingly, overflowing its banks and submerging vast tracts of land. The railway tracks are under water, and railway trains have been unable to run. Several boats have been capsized by the rushing water, and some of their occupants drowned.

Steamers Will Stop at Plymouth.

HAMBURG, Nov. 1.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company is arranging to have its steamers call at Plymouth in connection with the Great Western Company's services to London and the west of England. The new plan will go into effect Nov. 21. The steamer Fuerst Bismarck will stop at Plymouth on her homeward journey.

Mrs. Besson's Extradition Granted.

SEVILLE, Nov. 1.—The court here has granted the extradition to London of Mrs. Martha Besson, wife of Fontane Besson, a noted musical instrument maker of that city, New-York, Paris, and St. Petersburg, who is charged by her husband with having stolen £7,000 from him.

German Asiatic Fleet in China.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Ministry of Marine has ordered the German Asiatic fleet to concentrate at Swatow and Amoy. The fleet consists of the barbette ships Kaiser, Irene, and Princess William, the cruiser Cormoran, the corvette Ancona, and the gunboat Iltis.

Berlin Greets the King of Portugal.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—King Carlos of Portugal arrived at Potsdam this evening. He was received with great ceremony by Emperor William. The railway station was handsomely decorated, and a body of troops was present to act as a guard of honor.

Japan Captures Kutchi in Formosa.

HONGKONG, Nov. 1.—The Japanese have captured Katchi, a great inland town of Formosa, which has been in possession of the Black Flags, and the position of the latter is now desperate.

Marsovan College Set on Fire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1.—It is reported here that the American college at Marsovan was set on fire by some unknown person or persons. The flames were promptly extinguished.

A Farewell Dinner to J. O. Broadhead.

BERNE, Nov. 1.—The Swiss Federal Council gave a farewell dinner to J. O. Broadhead, the retiring United States Minister, last evening at the Hotel Bellevue.

Honors to the Duke of Cambridge.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Duke of Cambridge has been appointed chief personal aide de camp to the Queen and honorary Colonel in Chief to the Forces.

Date of Reichstag's New Session.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Kreuz-Zeitung announces that the next session of the Reichstag will open Dec. 3.

Three Warships Ordered by Japan.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that Japan has ordered the construction on the Tyne of three warships.

THE ILLNESS OF JOHN L. LAMSON

Broken Down from Overwork While on a Western Trip.

Press dispatches from Spokane, Washington, that John L. Lamson, Second Vice President of the New-York Security and Trust Company, had broken down from overwork, were confirmed by private advices yesterday, and Mrs. Lamson started West at once.

Secretary Hyatt of the company said that Mr. Lamson had been engaged for the company in the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company reorganization and other important business, which had overtaxed him. Mr. Hyatt said that Mr. Lamson broke down on leaving Salt Lake City, when he received word of the serious illness of his child. A subsequent message reporting the child out of danger, failed to overtake him.

Telegrams from Spokane indicated that he was resting quietly, and would probably be sufficiently restored in a few days to start for home. He has been away about three weeks.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator David B. Hill is at the Normandie.

—Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale University is at the Buckingham.

—Sir William C. Van Horne of Montreal is at the Brunswick.

—Gen. Henry L. Abbot, United States Army, is at the Park Avenue.

—Max Mannheim of Berlin and J. Alfred Edwards of Trenton are at the Empire.

—Secretary of State John Palmer of Albany and J. Keir Hardie of Scotland are at the Grand Union.

—Ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock of Georgia and Francis T. S. Darley of Philadelphia are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Rear Admiral John H. Upshur and Commander J. J. Green, United States Navy, are at the Everett.

—Sir Graeme Elphinstone, Bart., of England; Gen. Cist of Cincinnati, and Daniel N. Lockwood of Buffalo are at the Holland.

—Ex-Congressman John Van Voorhis of Rochester and Justice Pardon C. Williams of the New-York Supreme Court are at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Gov. William E. Russell and Insurance Commissioner George S. Merrill of Massachusetts and Lynde Harrison of New-Haven are at the Waldorf.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Paige's.—H. J. Vaughn, New-York.

—Ebbitt.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pettit, New-York.

—Riggs.—Stanley Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Nutting.

—Arlington.—W. N. Cromwell, J. S. Depinna, Mary E. Freund, New-York City.

—Cochran.—Mr. and Mrs. George E. Hedges, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Knapp, New-York.

—Willard's.—W. J. Mensendieck, Alexander McDowell, C. R. Lawrence, C. H. Coates, New-York.

—Raleigh.—Fred T. Steinway, Charles Marx, W. H. Miller, T. J. Sinclair, J. A. Parker, New-York.

—Shoreham.—Harry P. Bare, Mrs. David Stevens, Miss Stevens, Philip Stevens, E. B. Burtthshaw, D. H. Brittwell, New-York.

POLICE AND EXCISE RULE

Perry Belmont's Letter to the Democratic Club.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND HIS ACTIVITY

His Labors in the Political Field to Defeat Opponents—Attitude Toward Saloons and the Excise Board's Powers.

An enthusiastic meeting to ratify the Democratic ticket was held last evening in the Democratic Clubhouse, 617 Fifth Avenue.

John Fox, President of the club, presided and made an opening address. Roswell P. Flower, Frederic R. Coudert, Col. Fellows, and Perry Belmont of the invited speakers, could not be present. Mr. Belmont, however, sent a letter which was received with enthusiastic applause. The letter was as follows:

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 30, 1895.

DEAR MR. FOX: I very much regret that I cannot be in New-York Friday night to aid, as you propose, in promoting the Democratic victory next Tuesday, which is so clearly in sight.

Our club believes in "government by party" for the city, as well as for the State and Nation, and especially by the Democratic Party. If there has been recently in the city decay of party spirit and discipline, Democratic or Republican, it has been because the city has not had of late "home rule," representative government in completeness, and a real legislative body. "Government by party" began two centuries and a half ago, when Parliament achieved predominance in England, and, continuing ever since, has made her greatness.

The "Committee of Seventy" and "Good Government Clubs" in the city tell us that last year they carried the election and created a Mayor to organize and administer a no-party Municipal Government, but the Mayor thus created told us on the 10th of June last that by exact count he scrupulously distributed the city offices in the proportion of two-thirds to Republicans and the remainder to members of four rebelling Democratic factions "that supported me."

Mr. Platt's Legislature enacted last Winter a so-called reform of the Police Board on a different basis—a bi-party instead of a no-party plan. It commanded the Mayor to appoint two Democratic and two Republican Police Commissioners. He did select two thoroughgoing party Republicans, but evaded the law by appointing the other two, not from the only Democratic Party in the city, but from a Democratic faction not holding a State Convention and "irregular by the judgment of party authorities," as the Supreme Court has recently declared. That Police Board is, as we all know, supreme over the conduct of city elections. If we can rely on the reported utterances of the President of the board, recently made in Boston, whither he seems to have gone to exhibit his past official doings and future official purposes in this city, and to emit Republican edicts respecting the conduct of foreign affairs by President Cleveland, his will is the controlling will of Mayor Strong's reformed Police Board. His colleagues are dummies. His activity in endeavoring to defeat next Tuesday the party, faithful and zealous members of which his two colleagues are by law required to be, but are not, is apparent day and night. Has New-York ever before beheld an omnipresent and all-controlling Board of Police thus inspiring policemen, who are guardians of the integrity of the ballot boxes, to defeat at the polls one of the greatest parties in the contest?

Promotion of the cause of temperance, and the rescue of Sunday from profanation, is a pretense for this activity, by reversing the rule of conduct pursued by his official predecessors in the city, by executive officers in Brooklyn, and by those all over the State whose duty it is to enforce the same law.

Mayor Strong has recently told us, over his autograph signature, that all his appointees are "honest, conscientious, and capable," but if that be so, and violations of liquor licenses have been of late so general and frequent as is asserted, why have not the licensed places been closed by revocation of the licenses?

A stranger who reads or hears current exposition of our excise law by Mayor Strong's Police Board could well enough think that policemen are the only executors of thoselaws. Intoxicants, in less quantities than five gallons, cannot be sold in this State without a license; but it is the Board of Excise that grants licenses, annuls them, and supervises holders of licenses. The Excise Board is provided with an attorney, who is its law adviser. It can compel the attendance of witnesses, answers to questions, and the production of books and papers. It is bound to prosecute for recovery of penalties incurred for violation of licenses. It is required to keep watch over all licenses. Nothing in the excise law expressly requires policemen to execute that law. Certain violations of the excise law are misdemeanors, and when a policeman witnesses a violation he can arrest the offender, just as when he sees an assault in the street, but the responsibility for due execution of the excise law is primarily on the Excise Commissioners. The stock in trade of Mayor Strong's new Police Commissioners is the great number of violations of licenses before Mayor Strong's crusade began last June, and the great number of violations seen by the police immediately thereafter, but why has there not been a general revocation of licenses, unless it be that violations reported by the police have been imaginary violations? The power of the Excise Commissioners is ample. On complaint by Commissioner Roosevelt, the Excise Commissioners, if they believe his testimony to be true, must revoke the license of a licensee who habitually disturbs the peace or decency of the neighborhood, or who on Sunday sells intoxicants to be drunk off the premises, or to be drunk on the premises without food, or if the licensee has done any act for which the Excise Commissioners can annul the license.

In neither of these categories need there have been two criminal convictions before the license can be revoked. President Roosevelt spoke unadvisedly in Boston when he declared to the contrary. Closing the premises by revoking the license would relieve a policemen from further trouble, and from the temptation to bribery, but the glory of "reform" did not lie that way. Very sincerely yours, PERRY BELMONT.

To Mr. John Fox, President of the Democratic Club.

Addresses were made by Robert B. Roosevelt, former United States Minister to The Hague; M. Warley Platzek, E. Ellery Anderson, and Col. William Washington.

BISHOP POTTER AGAINST FUSION.

Declares Strongly for the Good Government Club Ticket.

The Good Government Campaign Committee was greatly excited last night by the receipt of a strong letter from Bishop Potter, in which he heartily indorses the stand taken by Good Government Clubs in favor of a straight non-partisan ticket, and condemns the fusion ticket in emphatic terms.

The letter is as follows:

R. Fulton Cutting, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee, Good Government Clubs:

Dear Sir: In response to your inquiry as to my attitude toward the present municipal situation, I am very glad to assure you that it is one in hearty sympathy with your own. As a member myself of a Good Government Club, and in full and complete accord with that for which it stands, I am profoundly thankful that there are some of the same fellowship who have been enabled to "see straight" in the present emergency, and have stood out against a most mortifying surrender of the reform movement. A base alliance is not justifiable, in my judgment, even for the accomplishment of a good end. It is not expedient, it is not sound political wisdom, to compromise principle, even for the sake of electing good men or keeping bad men out of office. Political sagacity and a regard for what is right alike demand that the clubs should adhere to their fundamental principle of non-partisanship in city government.

I can quite appreciate the temptation to surrender a position of independence, which for the moment seems only likely to invite defeat, for an equivocal alliance which promises victory, and I can no less appreciate the reluctance to appear obstinate or impractical, which has doubtless led many good men into a partnership which promises a victory over the common foe. But it seems to me that such a victory will cost the very position which it proposes to defend. I believe that a victory won by an alliance with corrupt men surrenders the very vantage ground from which we can alone hope successfully to fight them.

We hear much of "practical politics." I believe that the fusion business is bad "practical politics." No sophistry can confuse, in the minds of the masses of the people, the fact that in order to defeat a corrupt political organization a combination has been made with men who represent precisely the same methods, to be used for the same ends.

The plain people, who form the great body of our fellow-citizens, and who read and think a great deal more about this matter than many of us imagine, are in no confusion of mind on this subject. They understand what government by bosses, or by alliance with them, means; and they have been waiting for men with courage and steadfastness sufficient to deliver them from it. I believe that the great mass of our citizens, who have no personal ends to serve in an election, are ready to stand by any group of men, however small, who will not consent to a base alliance even to attain a good end. Whatever the present may have in store for them, the future is theirs. Meantime, I am with them heart and soul. Yours faithfully, HENRY C. POTTER.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announces that for the accommodation of persons who desire to attend the Harvard-Princeton football game at Princeton, Nov. 2, a special train will on that day leave from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets at 12:10 noon, returning after completion of the game. Adv.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS FILLED

W. E. Faison, State Department Solicitor; F. A. Branagan, Chief of Bureau of Accounts—On Standard of Merit.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The important post of Solicitor for the State Department, which was left vacant through the resignation of W. D. Dabney, who accepted the chair of law at the University of Virginia, was filled to-day by the President in the appointment of Walter Emerson Faison of North Carolina.

Secretary Olney also filled another important place in his department, appointing Frank A. Branagan of Ohio as Chief of the Bureau of Accounts, the position from which Francis Kieckhoefer resigned last week, as a result of the investigation into the conduct of his office.

Both appointments were made on merit, and both appointees entered the service of the Government under civil service rules.

Mr. Faison has been Chief of the Consular Bureau of the State Department for two years. On receiving an appointment to a clerical position as a result of a competitive examination, he was assigned to the Consular Bureau, and was gradually advanced to its head. He is a lawyer and has had considerable experience in the work which the solicitor is called on to perform.

Mr. Branagan, like Mr. Faison, is a young man. A clerical position in the Treasury Department was his first assignment under the civil service, and he served there for a few years. During Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, Mr. Branagan was made appointment clerk in the Department of Justice, as the result of an examination into the clerical records of a number of employes of the Government. He held that position up to to-day, exercising also the duties of disbursing officer of the Attorney General's office.

When Mr. Olney was Attorney General he was thrown into confidential relations with Mr. Branagan, and was impressed with his ability, and the appointment of Mr. Branagan to the place vacated by Mr. Kieckhoefer is a natural sequence of that acquaintanceship.

MR. CAINE THE ALDINE'S GUEST

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS MEET HIM AT DINNER.

The English Author's Compliments to His American Brethren—Canada and the United States.

A notable gathering of well-known authors and publishers greeted Hall Caine, the English novelist, at dinner last night at the Aldine Club.

About 100 guests were present, and the tables were laid on the main floor and in the grillroom.

At the main table, with President F. H. Scott and Mr. Caine, were Hamilton W. Mabie, Edward Eggleston, George W. Cable, the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, James Lane Allen, Frank R. Stockton, F. Hopkinson Smith, Thomas Nelson Page, and Richard Watson Gilder.

After the dinner was over, President Scott introduced Mr. Mabie as Chairman. Mr. Mabie in a brief speech introduced Mr. Caine, who returned Thursday afternoon from Canada, where he had gone to urge the passage of a new copyright law.

Mr. Caine spoke, in part, as follows:

I understand that the Aldine Club consists in large part of publishers. This partly explains to me the distinguished and gratifying position which I hold to-night as your guest. The author is an irresponsible person, on whom it is the high duty of the publishers to keep watch and guard.

I heard the other day a story of an urchin in a Sunday school who was asked who his neighbor was, and he answered, "The man who lives quantities in the publishers, cannot be said in this next door." He was then asked what was his duty to his neighbor, and he answered, "To keep my eye on him."

I will presume that among the generous impulses of hospitality which have prompted you as publishers to come here to-night to receive with so much warmth a stranger in a strange land, there is that of keeping your eye on a new neighbor who has lately been keeping his own eye on an old neighbor of yours—your friendly neighbor across the border.

But, gentlemen, it is my great honor and privilege to recognize among this company some who are not to be classed with the tribe of that good old man, Barrabas. My fellow-authors of America are here in good numbers, the men whose names have long been familiar to me—my old friend Cable, whom I have known so long, though I have never set eyes on his face before; my friend Stockton, my friend Eggleston, my friend Nelson Page; all companions and colleagues of mine this many a year; my comrades who have worked at the same bench by my side, whose voices I know a long way off, whom I have loved and followed, as they on their part have, as I believe, followed me.

Gentlemen, it is the joy and delight of our calling that we who are men of letters are literary Freemasons always. We belong to that great corps of nomads, that vast tribe of gypsies which the businesslike part of the world has agreed to call bohemians. The attitude of the world toward us which this name implies is one of amused toleration, as of grown-up folks looking with a half-indulgent eye on the occupations of wayward children, whose doings are not to be taken too seriously and whose faults are to be passed over with a smile. The worthy people who go down to their offices every day at the same hour and return home at the same minute, and jog through life, year in, year out, with the regularity of a mill horse or an eight-day clock, sometimes see us smoking our pipe and dreaming around and mooning around—writing a bit, playing a bit—and they look at us with eyes which seem to say: "I wonder what the deuce they think they are about?"

Some of us are poor little weaklings, like myself, apparently not fit for anything better, but others of us are great strapping chaps like our friend Eggleston, who ought to be doing some honest work in the world; but instead of that we are only writing novels and things, or painting bits of pictures, or strumming on fiddles.

So the sober work-a-day people agree to leave us to "gang our own gait" while they busy themselves with great enterprises, the mighty businesses, the burning questions on which the weight of the world seems to them to hang. Only, gentlemen, somehow in the long run, time, in this matter, as in most others, has a way of bringing its own revenges, and the great enterprises sink out of sight, and the mighty businesses get forgotten, and the burning questions burn themselves out, but meantime the race of nomads, the wandering gypsies, the bohemians, the poets and painters, the novelists and dramatists, live on, as the best of their kind must always live as long as the old world itself.

Mr. Caine then took up the subject of the Canadian copyright, and in conclusion spoke of the relations between that country and the United States. He said:

The relations between Canada and the United States may sometimes be a little strained, but there seems, to an Englishman, to be no sufficient reason why two great nations should not live in friendly rivalry on this great continent. I came here, Sir, by way of Niagara, where the river that divides your country from Canada looks angry and impassible enough. But I dare say you have noticed that in that watery horseshoe angle, where the breach between the two countries is widest and widest, the sun can never shine on the clouds of vapor which rise out of those troubled waters without making a beautiful rainbow, which bridges land to land.

Gentlemen and brother authors, in the most troubled moment that between Canada and the United States it only needs the sunshine of good faith and good fellowship to bridge over the differences between you.

Among the other speakers were Edward Eggleston, Frank R. Stockton, Thomas Nelson Page, and Richard Watson Gilder.

At the tables were many well-known men interested in literature, both as publishers and authors. Among them were W. W. Appleton, Charles A. Appleton, Ripley Hitchcock, Julian Ralph, Arthur H. Scribner, William H. McElroy, George H. Putnam, F. H. Dodd, John Brisben Walker, and Robert Underwood Johnson.

"Honor" to Succeed "The Capitol."

J. M. Hill announces that he has decided to fill the engagements he had made for "The Capitol" on the road, beginning with Nov. 11, and therefore that play will begin its last week at the Standard Theatre for the present on Monday night. It will give place Monday, Nov. 11, to an English version of Sudermann's "Honor," which made so profound an impression under its original title, "Die Ehre."

A company has been organized by Messrs. Jefferson and McDonough for its New-York performance.

Cardinal Archbishop of Seville Dead.

SEVILLE, Nov. 1.—Cardinal Benito Sanz y Fores, Archbishop of Seville, died this afternoon. He was born in 1828 and was created a Cardinal in 1893.

A Timely Appeal.

Katrina Trask in The Churchman.

Reform now wages battle in our land;
Think you, O citizen, equipped and strong,
You do your civic duty if you stand
Idle, content with deprecating wrong?

He is against, who is not for the right;
Who, knowing, helps not, is the more to blame;
If in our border Evil wins the fight,
Then unto you shall be the greater shame.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. All the latest artistic novelties for wedding presents. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

CHALLENGE TO RICHARD CROKER

J. Kennedy Tod Suggests He Make Public His Accounts as Financial Administrator of Tammany.

J. Kennedy Tod issued a public challenge yesterday to Richard Croker to submit his administration of the financial affairs of Tammany Hall to examination by impartial auditors.

The challenge is embodied in the following letter:

To the Editor of The New-York Times.

Mr. Richard Croker's public explanation of the Greene checks appears in a leading Tammany morning paper under these headlines:

RICHARD CROKER TALKS

Did J. Kennedy Tod Never Indorse an Office Holder's Check?

Or Does the Fifty Raise Its Campaign Funds in Cash?—Hungry Joe Journalism and Blackmail—A Prediction that the People Can't Be Fooled Again This Year, and that Tammany Will Triumph.

The accounts of the campaign fund of the Committee of Seventy were duly audited by Messrs. Joseph Larocque, John P. Townsend, and James Speyer before that body dissolved.

The accounts of the Committee of Fifty will be examined and audited by a committee of gentlemen of equally high standing.

A challenge is hereby issued to Mr. Richard Croker to submit his accounts, covering the period of his financial administration of Tammany Hall, side by side with those of the Committee of Fifty, covering this campaign, for public audit by auditors of recognized character and ability, to be selected in any manner deemed fair, the results of such audit being published in all the leading journals of this city, irrespective of their party leanings or affiliations.

J. KENNEDY TOD,
Treasurer Committee of Fifty.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1895.

MUST REGISTER G. T. CARR'S NAME

Justice Barrett Surprised at the Ignorance of Election Officers.

George T. Carr asked for a writ of mandamus in the Supreme Court yesterday to compel the election officers of the Second Election District of the Third Assembly District to reconvene and register him.

It appears when Carr went into the registry place last Saturday to register he refused to swear, and said that he would affirm. The Chairman of the Registry Board, Charles L. Brockmier, asked him to raise his hand. Carr refused to do so, and Brockmier refused to register him.

Carr at once brought an action through his attorney, James H. Laird, to compel the board to register him.

When the matter came before him yesterday Justice Barrett said:

"I am surprised that the officers should have known so little of their duties as to refuse to register a citizen because he refuses to raise his hand. A great many of our friends affirm, and the Hebrews frequently do so with their hats on. There is no reason why the plaintiff's name should not be registered."

Justice Barrett then granted the writ ordering the Board of Registry to convene to-night at 7:30 o'clock and register Mr. Carr's name.

EX-MAYOR LOW SENT HIS CHECK

A Handsome Gift Assured for the Cruiser Brooklyn.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn will receive a beautiful gift from the citizens of Brooklyn. It is estimated that this gift will cost $10,000, of which sum ex-Congressman Campbell has received $5,645.

One of the pleasing letters received in connection with this proposed gift was written by Seth Low, former Mayor of Brooklyn, and now President of Columbia College. It is as follows:

OFFICE OF SETH LOW,
63 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29.

Dear Sir: I am glad to claim my birthright and to be permitted to join with the citizens of Brooklyn in the proposed gift to the cruiser that is to bear the city's name. I take pleasure in handing you for that object my check for $100. Respectfully, SETH LOW.

Among the other large contributors are Commissioner Alfred T. White, J. Henry Dick, ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, William Dick, Hanan & Son, Ernestus Gulick, Horace C. Du Val, George F. Spinney, Journeay & Burnham, J. G. Dettmar, William Harkness, and Gen. Meserole.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

5:20 P. M.—1,187 Washington Avenue; Charles Cone's dwelling; damage, $150.

6:40 P. M.—213 East Fifty-third Street; Augustus Kush; tenement; damage slight.

8:10 P. M.—36 West Ninety-second Street; David Buckmer's dwelling; damage, $100.

8:15 P. M.—106 East Eighty-eighth Street; John Maher and others; damage, $650.

9:15 P. M.—210 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Horace Golden; damage trifling.

9:16 P. M.—37 Rutgers Street; Abraham Morris; tenement; no damage.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Flint's Fine Furniture. November brides will appreciate it more than anything else. 45 West 23d St.

DIED.

BYRON.—At South Orange, N. J., on Thursday morning, Oct. 31, 1895, George Gordon Byron, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral Saturday, Nov. 2, at 10:30 A. M., from the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, South Orange, N. J., on arrival of the 9:30 train from the foot of Christopher St., New-York.

FOSDICK.—On Friday, Nov. 1, 1895, Marey E. Baldwin, wife of Charles B. Fosdick.

Funeral service at her late residence, 31 West 36th St., on Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1895, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOX.—In New-York City, on Thursday, Oct. 31, Amelia Fox, widow of Samuel M. Fox and daughter of the late Louis A. Depau.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, 21st St. and 4th Av., Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

HENRY.—On Friday, Nov. 1, 1895, Emma V., wife of Geo. F. Henry.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KROTEL.—Elizabeth, wife of G. F. Krotel, Nov. 1.

Funeral private. Interment at Lancaster, Penn.

PHILLIPS.—In San Francisco, Oct. 23, 1895, Honora, relict of the late Patrick and beloved mother of James, Edward, Thomas, John, Mamie, Alice, and Annie, sister of Mrs. Geo. Davey, a native of Queens Co., Ireland, aged 48 years.

RHIND.—On Friday evening, Nov. 1, in the 80th year of her age, Mary, daughter of the late Charles Rhind and sister of Rear Admiral Rhind, United States Navy.

Funeral private on Tuesday, the 5th of November, at the Church of the Transfiguration, in 20th St., New-York. Interment in Orange County, N. Y.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, at Washington, Conn., Miss Eliza Haight Scott, daughter of the late William Scott.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STARR.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, at his late residence, Northampton, Mass., Peter Starr, formerly of New-York, in the 70th year of his age. Interment at Middlebury, Vt., on Saturday, Nov. 2.

TOWNSEND.—At Albany, N. Y., Thursday morning, Oct. 31, Franklin Townsend, Jr., M. D., son of Franklin and the late Anna King Townsend.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 2 Park Place, Albany, Sunday, Nov. 3, at 2:30 P. M.

VANDEWATER.—At Mahwah, N. J., Oct. 31, Jennie A., wife of Samuel H. Vandewater.

Funeral services at Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Av. and 86th St., on Monday, the 4th, at 1 P. M.

New Publications.

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Author of "With Edged Tools," "The Slave of the Lamp," &c.
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PROF. EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN,

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66 Fifth Ave., New-York.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES.

OHIO IS A DOUBTFUL STATE

Not at All Certain that the Republicans Will Carry It.

Not at All Certain that the Republicans Will Carry It.

THEIR LEADERS EXTREMELY NERVOUS

THEIR LEADERS EXTREMELY NERVOUS

Particularly Alarmed Over the Situation in the Two Large City Counties Democrats Are Full of Hope.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 1.—The campaign in Ohio draws more interest and excitement in this region than it has in years. It is generally conceded that, even if the Republicans carry the State by a comfortable majority, the fight will be close enough to make the Democrats feel that they have a chance to win. The Republicans, on the other hand, are very much alarmed at the situation in Cuyahoga County, and they are making every effort to overcome the Democratic majority there. Their leaders are extremely nervous, and they are doing all they can to get out the full vote. They are not hopeful of success, but they are making a desperate fight, and they will be encouraged if they can get out a full vote. The Democrats are confident that they will handle it easily, but they are not boasting, and they are working as hard as if they were behind in the race. They are making a thorough canvass of the city, and they have a full force of workers at the polls on election day. The Republicans have a large force of workers, too, but they are not so well organized as the Democrats. The Democrats have a full force of workers at the polls on election day. The Republicans have a large force of workers, too, but they are not so well organized as the Democrats.

The Democrats began the campaign with little expectation of winning, but the enthusiastic championship of Gov. Campbell has fired the State, and while it seems too much to hope for, yet the method of Campbell is not among the impossibilities.

This possibility is based upon two grounds—the carrying by the Democrats of both the large city counties. It has been doubtful whether the Republicans would hold Hamilton County, from the time when Campbell shrewdly made "Boss" Cox an issue, but until the last week no one supposed there was much chance of Cuyahoga County giving her vote to the gallant Democratic leader. Local Republicans are alarmed, however, and the chance of electing a Democratic legislative ticket and sweeping the county for the Democracy has not been so good for ten years.

The Republicans in Cuyahoga are hopelessly rent by factions, and an organized band has been formed secretly to work against the ticket. Added to this, the merciless exposure of the illegal practices of the present Republican County Treasurer, who is a candidate for re-election, in the collection of penalties for delinquency, and the character of some of the other men on the Republican ticket have combined to disgust the better element of the Republican Party and it is taking little interest in the fight.

The registration for the City of Cleveland is about 10 per cent lower than the light registration of last year, and most of the falling off is in the strong Republican wards and precincts. The startling developments of illegal practices and legislative corruption that have occurred since the regular registration closed have increased the defection in Republican ranks, and many who have registered will not go to the polls. Some Republicans will vote the straight Democratic ticket as a protest against the gang-rule and corruption that have dominated their own party.

The great brewing and saloon interests of Cleveland are almost a unit against the Republican legislative ticket in Cuyahoga. The prohibition element in the Republican ranks has been working to secure a widening of the local option law and the enactment of a measure which would greatly reduce the number of saloons. It is said it has received pledges of support from all the Republican legislative candidates, and as a result the liquor interests have turned in actively to work for Democratic success.

It is reasonable to say that the strength of this vote is not far from 5,000 in the county, and not more. The strength of this vote is normally Republican. It would mean a net loss of over 8,000 to the Republican ticket, and as the most sanguine leaders in that party have not counted on over 6,000 in the county, one half of their margin disappears in a single item.

With all these elements arrayed against the Republicans, they are becoming thoroughly alarmed, but their overconfidence has gone on too long, and it is doubtful if the can change the drift which has set in against them. They are so surprised at the turn the campaign has taken that they are not prepared to meet it, and Democratic hopes accordingly are rising.

Should Hamilton and Cuyahoga Counties go Democratic, the election of a Democratic Senator from Ohio to succeed Calvin S. Brice would be a certainty. It is not so certain that the Governorship would go the same way with it, though Ohio rarely does things by halves. The rule in Ohio is that if the Democrats elect the Legislature, they also elect the Governor.

Conservative Republicans admit that the State is in doubt. They pin their hopes of success on the belief that there is still enough of a residuum of sentiment on account of the hard times to hold the major part of the labor vote with the Republicans. They forget that the labor vote is not much in love with Foraker, because of his wealth-getting role of lobbyist for street railway and other favored corporations, and the belief among Democrats is that the Republicans overestimate the value of the hard times cry which gave them their majority a year ago and two years ago.

MAY HURT THE REPUBLICANS.

Some Comments on Mr. Choate's Speech at Cooper Union.

"The universal sentiment among Republicans as I have found it is that Joseph H. Choate would have acted much more wisely if he had kept his slurs on the Irish to himself. I think his remarks will have a tendency to hurt the vote for the fusion ticket," said Dr. Hamilton Williams, a prominent member of the Republican County Committee last night in speaking of Mr. Choate's speech, which was delivered at Cooper Union Wednesday night.

Mr. Choate was quoted as saying at that meeting in speaking of Tammany leaders:

"Its great leaders we knew in a certain way. We enjoyed them, we knew their faces, we knew their diamond, we knew their horses, and we recognized their brogue and the dear old Ireland from which they came—so dear to them and so very dear to us."

Dr. Williams is an Irishman, and he, like many other Republican politicians, are fearful that the remarks of Mr. Choate will drive Irish-Americans from voting the fusion and the Republican State ticket.

There is some reason for this, because two or three Irish-Americans have already declared that they will not vote the Republican ticket on account of Mr. Choate's remarks.

The Tammany men report that they find considerable feeling against the Republicans among Irish-Americans because of Mr. Choate's thrust. One of the Tammany leaders said yesterday:

"Mr. Choate probably does not believe that the Republicans should allow any Irish-Americans to vote for their ticket this year. Mr. Choate's speech was evidently meant to prevent them from doing so. Mr. Choate and Warner Miller are very useful campaign orators—to Tammany."

Their Own Silks Offered to Them.

James McCreery & Co. were offered a few days ago a lot of silks at 60 cents a yard, and it was at once discovered that the price was not only remarkably low, but that the goods had been stolen from their store.

The man who offered the goods said he got them from A. M. Cella of 148 Bleecker Street. At Cella's place silks worth $2,200, and belonging to McCreery & Co., were found.

Cella said he bought the goods from Joseph Brussa. Brussa was arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods, and was held in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for trial.

The Tramp Had Over $2,000.

A tramp stumbled into the Elizabeth Street Police Station late last night, and said to Sergt. Baker, who was at the desk: "I am too ill to walk any further." His appearance indicated that he was ill, and an ambulance was summoned.

He said he was Thomas J. Quinn, a carriage painter, forty-two years old, and that he came from a lodging house in Park Row. Quinn was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, and when his dilapidated clothing was searched, $2,128.17 was found in the pockets.

TALKS ABOUT THE ESTIMATES

TALKS ABOUT THE ESTIMATES

Mayor Strong Rides in a North Side Procession and Makes a Speech at Ebling's Casino.

The Progress Republican Club of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts had a rousing demonstration last night in the north half. Mayor Strong helped in arousing the enthusiasm of the Morrisania Republicans by riding in an open carriage, drawn by a team bedecked with Orange and Black, at the head of a torchlight procession, in which about 1,000 of the lusty Republicans marched to the music of seven brass bands. The line of march was from Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street to Third Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and the length of the line was such that the head of the column was at Third Avenue and Fifty-first Street when the tail was forming at Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and there was a perfect bonfire of red fire, Roman candles, and rockets, and Republicans as Democrats alike rent the air with cheers. As the line was passing the reviewing stand, on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-first Street, Mayor Strong was called upon for a speech. Another reviewing stand was erected on the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and from this Controller Fitch, Col. Fred. Grant, Commissioner Andrew D. Parker, Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt

JERSEY'S CAMPAIGN ENDED

Democrats and Republicans Both Claim a Victory.

EACH IS WILLING TO GIVE FIGURES

Griggs Has Done a Great Deal of Campaigning, While McGill Has Attended to His Judicial Duties —The Legislature in Doubt.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 1.—The campaign in New-Jersey is virtually ended. A number of "rallies" were held by both parties to-night, and John W. Griggs, the Republican candidate for Governor, will speak in his home city, Paterson, Monday night. But the active work of the canvass

Alexander T. McGill,
Democratic Candidate for Governor of New-Jersey.

is over, and little remains to be done beyond getting out the vote.

The Democrats closed their campaign to-night with a rousing parade and mass meeting in Jersey City and Griggs completed his circuit of Essex and made no less than nine speeches during the late afternoon and midnight.

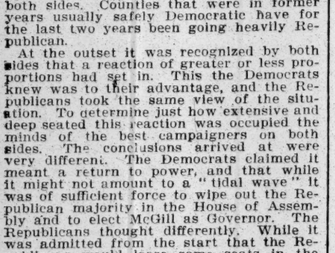
The campaign has been a hard one for those who have borne the brunt of the speechmaking. Griggs, Voorhees, Gibson, and the other Republican speakers have addressed meetings in every corner of the State, and have set a pace it was hard for the Democrats to follow, because they were handicapped by having only a few "spellbinders" in the home talent. Upon the shoulders of Senator William D. Daly of Hudson and Lawyer Lindabury of Union has fallen the heavy oratorical work. The fact that McGill took no part in the battle to elect him Governor hampered his supporters, McGill was frequently urged by his friends to take the stump and make a few speeches, but he could not be made to see that this would not detract from the dignity of the highest judicial office in the State as well as take his mind from the legal studies and problems with which he is constantly wrestling. Mr. Lindabury and Senator Daly have visited every section of the State, and have been almost wholly occupied with the active work of the campaign for their candidate. The fact that they have been looked upon as the leaders of the warring factions of the Democratic Party made their combined efforts to elect McGill more impressive than would have been the case had they been members of the same faction.

The campaign has been as bitterly fought as any in the history of the State. Not even in Presidential years has there been harder work. The fact that for the past few years the State has been politically upset and uncertain has caused anxiety on both sides. Counties that were in former years usually safely Democratic have for the last two years been going heavily Republican.

At the outset it was recognized by both sides that a reaction of greater or less proportions had set in. This the Democrats knew was to their advantage, and the Republicans took the same view of the situation. To determine just how extensive and deep seated this reaction was occupied the minds of the best campaigners on both sides. The conclusions arrived at were very different. The Democrats claimed it meant a return to power, and that while it might not amount to a "tidal wave" it was of sufficient force to wipe out the Republican majority in the House of Assembly and to elect McGill as Governor. The Republicans thought differently. While it was admitted from the start that the Republicans would loose some seats in the Assembly, it was maintained that the defections were not so widespread as to bring about a revolution.

Having reached these conclusions, the party managers set to the speakers at work. The Republicans have been working to hold what they had and to offset the apparent reaction. The Democrats, on the other hand, have been working to increase the tideway toward their party. How successful each has been cannot be told until the votes are counted.

The last House of Assembly was made up of fifty-four Republicans and six Democrats. The next will be closer, very much so, and from the outlook to-night a majority of six or seven either way is possible. The Republicans, while claiming many more, seem certain to elect eighteen of the sixty members of the House. The Democrats, who also claim others as certain, are reasonably sure of electing sixteen members. In ten cases other than the eighteen mentioned the Republicans seem to stand the better chance of putting their men on top. In the same number of instances the Democrats have the best chance, and there are six seats which



John W. Griggs,
Republican Candidate for Governor of New-Jersey.

would seem to be dependent almost upon chance to land them safely on either side.

The abolition of the Assembly district lines and the voting for Assemblymen by counties complicates matters in many of the counties of the State, especially in Essex and Hudson. In those counties there are twenty-two members—more than one-third of the total representation in the House—and until the votes have been counted, it is not safe to predict how the delegations will stand. Hudson will probably send a solid Democratic delegation, while Essex may send one that is solid either way, or one that is split. At Newark the general opinion outside of the political headquarters is that the parties will divide honors nearly evenly in the county. At headquarters the entire delegation is claimed by the representatives of each party.

Seven Senators are to be voted for. Four of those that retire are Republicans, and four Republicans will probably succeed them. The three Democrats are also likely to be returned, or have Democratic successors, although the Republicans claim they will elect a Republican to succeed Elias Drake in Morris County. The Democrats laugh at this claim, and insist that Morris County has returned to the Democratic column.

Both sides claim the State on the vote for Governor. The estimates as to pluralities are as varied as they are numerous. They rank anywhere from 1,000 for Griggs up to 10,000 for him, and from 1,000 to 20,000 in favor of McGill. Nothing except the total vote of the State restrains the estimates. Modesty in claims is an unknown virtue to the New-Jersey politician. The rule that appears to obtain with the most of them is to claim everything in sight. Under the influence of the various estimates both sides claim "it is all over but the shouting," and that the balloting of next Tuesday is simply an annoying but necessary formality.

One of the estimates of majorities made by the Republicans reads like this:

County.	Griggs.	McGill.
Atlantic	250	.....
Bergen	200	.....
Burlington	1,000	.....
Camden	3,000	.....
Cape May	300	.....
Cumberland	1,500	.....
Essex	4,500	.....
Gloucester	500	.....
Hudson	.....	4,500
Hunterdon	.....	1,500
Mercer	1,500	.....
Middlesex	300	.....
Monmouth	.....	1,000
Morris	500	.....
Ocean	200	.....
Passaic	3,000	.....
Salem	100	.....
Somerset	100	.....
Sussex	.....	800
Union	.....	400
Warren	.....	1,200
Total	17,050	9,400

The Democrats have among their estimates this one:

County.	Griggs.	McGill.
Atlantic	250	.....
Bergen	.....	400
Burlington	700	.....
Cape May	200	.....
Camden	2,000	.....
Cumberland	1,000	.....
Essex	5,000	.....
Gloucester	600	.....
Hudson	.....	4,800
Hunterdon	.....	1,800
Mercer	1,000	.....
Middlesex	.....	1,500
Monmouth	.....	1,500
Morris	100	.....
Ocean	300	.....
Passaic	1,500	.....
Salem	50	.....
Somerset	50	.....
Sussex	.....	500
Union	.....	500
Warren	.....	1,200
Total	8,750	12,500

United States Senator William J. Sewell, the Republican leader of the State, claims the State for Griggs by between 6,000 and 10,000. He claims 7,000 majority in the First Congressional District, and 4,000 in the Second.

Chairman Franklin Murphy of the Republican State Committee, when asked for an estimate of the majorities in the counties, said he was too busy at the work of rolling up majorities to give out estimates just now, but he would have facts Wednesday, even if he did not have time before to give out his idea of the situation. He was positive Griggs would be elected.

Chairman E. F. C. Young of the Democratic Committee had no detailed estimates to make public. He claimed the State for McGill by between 7,000 and 10,000. When asked what majority he expected Hudson to give McGill he said he thought 8,000, as a rough guess, would not be very far out of the way.

The vote in New-Jersey this year will be comparatively light, lighter even than would be expected after the hot campaign that is closing. The registration is not nearly up to the mark in many places, and this is expected to work some surprises to the politicians.

Self-Protection.

From Harper's Bazar.

Ethel—Why do you go to the sewing society if they gossip so much and you dislike it?

Maud—Because I'm afraid they will talk about me if I'm not there.

INSTRUCTION.

City---Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

Saturday Morning Drawing Classes
for Teachers.—Practical method in perspective from object; students taking this course prepared for advanced art classes; lectures given in schools and clubs. HELEN BURT, 145 East 18th St.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1. Address SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Mrs. Mary Coxe Philips School
for Girls, 116 West 70th St., will reopen Oct. 2. Department for boys. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

The Arundel School,
71 West 90th St. For girls, and special primary training for boys. MRS. EDW. H. WEED, Prin.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

City---Young Men and Boys.

Chapin Collegiate School,
with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
76th School Year begins Sept. 25, 1895.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.
Three boys fitted at this school now on Honor Roll in their respective classes at Princeton.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground.
67TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.,
for men and boys; running track, rowing machines, handball court, boxing, fencing, baths, &c.

City—Both Sexes.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall.) B'lyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Graham's Shorthand School.
Practical and thorough; positions secured for pupils. A. J. GRAHAM & CO., 744 Broadway, publishers of Graham's Shorthand.

Country---Young Ladies and Children.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the northerly side of NINETY-THIRD STREET and on the westerly side of AMSTERDAM AVENUE, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street and on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, used and to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street distant 100 feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-third Street with the easterly side of the Boulevard; running thence northerly and parallel with the said easterly side of the Boulevard 145 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-third Street 225 feet to the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue at a point distant 145 feet 5 inches northerly from Ninety-third Street; thence southerly along the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue 24 feet 11 inches to the northerly line of the present site of Grammar School No. 93; thence westerly along said northerly side of present site of Grammar School No. 93 128 feet 1 inch to the westerly side of said site, (which point is distant 123 feet 5¾ inches northerly from the northerly side of Ninety-third Street, measured at right angles to said street;) thence southerly and along the said westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 93 128 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Ninety-third Street at a point distant 154 feet 11 inches easterly from the easterly line of the Boulevard; thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-third Street 54 feet 11 inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 14th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands at the southeasterly corner of EAST HOUSTON and ESSEX STREETS, in the Seventeenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on the southeasterly corner of East Houston and Essex Streets, in the Seventeenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, used and to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcel of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of East Houston Street with the easterly line of Essex Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of East Houston Street 75 feet 5 inches to the westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 13; thence southerly along the said westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 13 100 feet; thence westerly and parallel with the said southerly line of East Houston Street 75 feet 8 inches to the easterly line of Essex Street; thence northerly along said easterly line of Essex Street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 14th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

Public Notices.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
New-York, Collector's Office, Oct. 18, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-described merchandise has been seized at this port for violation of the United States Revenue laws, to wit:

NEW-YORK.

June 23, 1894, 1 carved stand and rugs; Oct. 13, 1894, 2,500 cigarettes; Nov. 12, 150 cigars; Nov. 16, 400 cigarettes; Dec. 14, 1894, 997 cigars; Dec. 20, 1894, 50 cigars; Dec. 24, 1894, 150 cigars; Jan. 3, 1895, 183 cigarettes; Jan. 19, 1895, 98 cigars; Jan. 19, 1895, 57 cigars; Jan. 24, 1895, 146 cigars; Jan. 24, 1895, 146 cigars, 1 case colored glassware and wood; Jan. 28, 1894, 400 cigars; Feb. 5, 1895, 1 package wearing apparel; Feb. 2, 1895, 4 boxes containing 235 cigars; Feb. 7, 1895, 84 cigarettes and 12 cigars; Feb. 8, 1895, 3 cases containing miscellaneous metal, jewelry, &c.; Feb. 20, 1895, sealskin coat; March 5, 1895, 180 cigars; March 11, 1895, 200 cigars; March 12, 1895, 25 tablespoons, 9 teaspoons, and 20 forks; March 18, 1895, 200 cigars; March 16, 1895, 21 pairs knit stockings, 2 pairs gloves, 1 woolen scarf, 1 cotton handkerchief; March 18, 1895, 1 coral brooch, 1 pair coral earrings, 2 coral necklaces, 1 charm, 1 silver umbrella handle, 1 watch and chatelaine, 1 watch set with diamonds, 1 chatelaine, 2 watches, 2 spun glass ornaments; March 22, 1895, 2 cases containing glassware; March 25, 1895, 1 bottles gin; March 26, 1895, 27 cigars; April 1, 1895, 300 cigars; April 4, 1895, 250 cigars; April 3, 1895, 126 cigars; April 9, 1895, 2½ yards lace; April 11, 1895, 50 cigars; April 15, 1895, 1 chest containing jewelry and other articles; April 14, 1895, 1 diamond ring, pair diamond earrings, 75 pair gold earrings, 2 meerschaum pipes; April 13, 1895, 150 cigars; April 20, 1895, 275 cigars, 25 bundles cigarettes, 200 cigars; April 22, 1895, 1 pair kid gloves; April 24, 1895, 1 cask, (5½ gallons) spirits; April 22, 1895, 80 cigars; April 27, 1895, 600 cigars; April 28, 1895, 100 cigars; May 11, 1895, 4 bags coffee; May 7, 1895, 200 cigars, 1 piece of lace, 350 cigars; May 8, 1895, 2 papers containing 2 small pieces of lace, 39 bundles cigarettes; May 10, 1895, 3,208 cigars and 3 boxes tea; May 12, 1895, 60 cigars; May 20, 1895, 63 packages cigarettes, 182 cigars, 142 cigars; May 23, 1895, 423 cigars and 63 bundles cigarettes; May 28, 1895, 12 jugs gin; May 29, 1895, 50 cigars; June 1, 1895, 3 cases Chinese goods, 200 cigars, 150 cigars, 180 bundles cigarettes, and 3 trunks; June 3, 1895, 350 cigars; June 4, 1895, 800 cigars; June 7, 1895, 1 trunk, 154 razors, 12 pairs scissors, &c., 2,100 cigarettes; June 8, 1895, 1 case books; June 11, 1895, 1 valise, 130 ounces phenacetine, 1 pair overalls, 200 cigars; June 13, 1895, 149 cigars, 221 cigarettes; June 13, 1895, 279 cigars; June 26, 1895, 1 case essential oil; July 8, 1895, 2,245 bundles cigarettes; July 11, 1895, 75 cigars; July 15, 1895, 96 cigars; July 16, 1895, 92 cigars; July 19, 1895, 200 cigars; July 22, 1895, 1,000 cigars; Aug. 1, 1895, 1 package printed music; Aug. 6, 1895, 1 watch set with diamonds, 1 pearl brooch, 1 brooch, 1 locket with 1 diamond, 6 pocketknives, &c.; Aug. 7, 1895, 200 cigars; Aug. 8, 1895, 594 cigars; Aug. 12, 1895, 1,130 figures, 6 packages tobacco, 5 pair horns, 41 seashells, 1 sworcfish, 1 sword, 1 lot coral, 7 watches, 1 diamond scarfpin; Aug. 15, 1895, 2 pieces (89 70-100 meters) silk; Aug. 19, 1895, 1 case containing manufactured cotton embroidery; Aug. 28, 1895, 1,000 cigars; Aug. 31, 1895, 149 cigars; Aug. 30, 1895, 2 diamond and pearl rings, 1 combination ring, 2 diamond studs, 1 pearl stud, 1 pair diamond cuff buttons, &c., 47 lace handkerchiefs, 1 embroidered table cover, 2 silk scarfs, 2 woolen shawls, &c.; Sept. 3, 1895, 2 trunks and 2 baskets containing merchandise; Sept. 9, 1895, 2,050 cigars, 1 piece (19 yards) silk, 10 silk handkerchiefs in one piece; Sept. 17, 1895, 1 cask (12½ gallons) whisky; Sept. 28, 1895, 106 cigars; Oct. 1, 1895, 11 ounces phenacetine; Oct. 9, 1895, 5,000 bundles cigarettes; Oct. 9, 1895, 2,100 cigars; Oct. 11, 1895, 4 kegs rum.

Also 205 packages of books, lithographs, jewelry, and other merchandise through the United States mail. All persons claiming the above-described merchandise or any interest therein are requested to appear and file claim of ownership with the undersigned within twenty days from the first publication of this notice; otherwise the goods will be sold at public auction, after due notice being given.

JAMES T. KILBRETH,
Collector Port of New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, GENERAL Term.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine whether a rapid transit railway or railways in the said city for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York will apply to the General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York for the First Department and First District, to be held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 14th day of November, 1895, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above-entitled matter to determine and report after public hearing whether a rapid transit railway or railways in the said city for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board and described in the report of the said board, made to the Common Council of said city on or about the 9th day of May, 1895, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York, dated the 14th day of June, 1895, and presented to this General Term on or about the 14th day of June, 1895, and the exhibits and other papers accompanying the same. A description of the routes and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Common Council of the City of New-York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. All of the said papers were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House, in the said city, on the 10th day of October, 1895.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners who shall determine after public hearing of all parties interested whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said General Term, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.

The notice herein heretofore published, dated the 29th day of October, 1895, is hereby withdrawn.

Dated New-York, October 30th, 1895.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
By A. E. ORR, President.
LEWIS E. DELAFIELD, Secretary.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, 111 Broadway, New-York City, and TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, 35 Wall Street, New-York City, Attorneys to the Board.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

57th ST., 140 WEST.—Sunny second-floor room; excellent table.

TO LET—With board; two sunny rooms in quiet refined family of adults; references exchanged. 12 West 50th St.

Furnished Rooms.

20th ST., 101, CORNER 4th Av.—Large handsomely furnished sunny rooms; single or suite; breakfast optional; references.

27 EAST 125th ST.—Attractive, clean, comfortable, large and small rooms; gentlemen; excellent location.

46th ST., 19 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen in private family.

46th ST., 19 WEST.—TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS; GENTLEMEN.

PHYSICIAN WILL LET OR SHARE HIS handsome, sunny, centrally located office. Dr. X., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

Brooklyn.
ARE YOU LOOKING FOR
A homelike, well furnished, congenial boarding house, where you will be made comfortable, with new furniture, first-class service, table of the best, large grounds, fine locality, convenient to bridge, all ferries, and Park? If so, call at 808 Prospect Place.

Winter Resorts.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
DELIGHTFUL RESORT
FOR LATE FALL MONTHS.
2,500 feet Elevation in the Great Virginia Mountains.

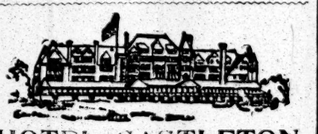
Special Pullman for the Springs via Washington

Leaves Pennsylvania R. R. station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, Washington, 11:10 P. M., daily, except Sunday, attached to the F. F. V. Limited, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Dining car.

Located on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. Climate nowhere equaled. Hotel open all the year. Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

Excursion tickets on sale at C. and O. offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

Autumn Resorts.



HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

Hotels.

Sherman Square Hotel,
Boulevard, Corner W. 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel. One furnished suite, 3 rooms and bath, $1,500.00 per year. One unfurnished suite, 3 rooms and bath, $900.00 per year. One unfurnished suite, 2 rooms and bath, $600.00 per year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. WALTER LAWRENCE.

THE HANOVER.
S. E. cor. Fifth Av. and 15th St., New-York. A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation; apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

5/A HORSE BLANKETS ARE THE STRONGEST.
Awarded highest prize at World's Fair.
Made in 250 styles.
Square Blankets for the road.
Surcingle Blankets for Stable.
All shapes, sizes and qualities.
The Best 5/A is the
5/A BAKER BLANKET.
Many Have Worn 16 Years.
Thousands of testimonials.
Sold by all dealers.
Write us for 5/A Book.
WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, November 2d. Class and private lessons. Men's class, Monday, Dec. 2.

ALEXANDER MACGREGGOR.—Mendelssohn Rooms, 106 and 108 West 55th St.; private lessons and classes in dancing.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

Religious Notices.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by Rev. Louis Albert Banks of Brooklyn; subject—"The Saloon as a Criminal Corrupter of Our Political Institutions"; exceptionally fine music—Chorus, "Unfold, Ye Portals"; contralto solo, "There is a Green Hill Far Away"; trio "Protect Us Through the Coming Night"; cornet solos, "Calvary." 8:45—Gospel meeting conducted by JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President.
EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

A.—A.—A.—CENTRAL METROPOLITAN Forward Movement, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, leader, will preach Sunday morning and evening. At 7:30 P. M., Sunday orchestral music and service of song; 8:30 P. M., the pleasant hour; Gospel meetings every night; sacred concert every Saturday night free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4th AV., COR. 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited. Communion after morning service.

A HOLINESS CONVENTION DAILY NEXT week, 8 and 7:30 P. M., led by H. G. Scudday, the Texas evangelist, at St. Bartholomew's Mission, 42d St. and 3d Av. Welcome. H. H. HADLEY, Superintendent.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 60th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; evensong at 8 P. M. (seats free.) A one-hour service with sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw. A short organ recital after service.

AT 18TH ST. AND 8TH AV. METHODIST Church, 10:30, communion for all; 7:30, J. A. S. Wilson preaches his last sermon in New-York, "Redemption from the Curse."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, Corner Lexington Av., Rev. B. B. Bosworth, pastor, preaches 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Seats free. Welcome. Song service, 7:30 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV., Cor. 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, 3d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Dr. Van Dyke will preach in the morning and Dr. McIlvaine in the afternoon. Bible school at 9:45 A. M. Weekly evening meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, W. 68th.—Madison C. Peters.—11, "Do the Bread and Wine Become the Flesh and Blood of Christ?"; 7:45, "Shall Righteousness or Rum and Rascality Rule New-York?" Welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, COR. 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach, 11 A. M., memorial service; subject, "Faith in Immortality." 7:45 P. M., subject, "Max Nordeau's Moral Diagnosis, or Degeneration."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by Rev. John Mitchell Page.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St.—Service, sermon, and holy communion at 11 A. M. Afternoon, 4 o'clock, Rev. Charles Henry Babcock, D. D., will officiate. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 51st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor. 9:30 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., preaching; "Degeneration in Art, Literature, and Religion."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST. AND Park Av.—Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor, will preach. Services, 11 A. M.; subject—"A Monarch and a Missionary." All cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Topic, "The Unspeakable Turk," and 8 P. M., topic, "The Reason of Things."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. F. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. H. J. Scudder at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIVERsity Heights.—Rev. L. C. Vass will preach at 11 A. M.

Joint communion of all the churches will be held in the church, 29th St. and 5th Av., Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, to which members of all the Collegiate churches and chapels are cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.
FIRST CHURCH, 121st St., Near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening topic: "Every Citizen's Supreme Duty."
SECOND CHURCH, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening topic: "The Spirit of God in Man and Animals."

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 5th Av.—Rev. William Lloyd preaches morning and evening. 11 A. M., "What Is Eternal Life? Is It to be Sought as a Present or a Possible Future Good?" 7:45, lectures; lessons for the present times from lives of David and Saul; subject, "The Evolution of a Hero: The Kind of Men Needed to Meet and Slay Our Modern Goliaths in New-York." Young men earnestly invited.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
The Rev. PERCEY S. GRANT, Rector.
Sunday Services:
Holy Communion, 9 A. M.
Morning Services, 11 A. M.
Musical Services, 4 P. M.
"As the Hart Pants," Mendelssohn.
Evening Services, 8 P. M.
SEATS FREE.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St., Rev. James Frederick Holmes, M. A., Minister in Charge.—Morning service and holy communion at 11 o'clock; sermon by the minister in charge. Evening choral service at 8; music under the direction of Dr. W. H. Woodcock of the Garden City Cathedral. All persons cordially invited.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON Av., Corner 64th St.—Rev. John T. Beckley, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. All cordially welcome.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, southwest corner of Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., Pastor.—"A Special Service in Commemoration of the Holy Dead" at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 TO 10 West 46th St.—Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Public worship, with preaching by the pastor, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., at 11 A. M.; at 7:45 P. M., evening subject—"Watchfulness of the Church." Week-day service Friday evening. A greeting to every stranger.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "Temptation."
4 P. M., Vesper Thoughts (4) "Evening in the Ark." 9:30 A. M.—2:45 P. M., Sunday school. At 8 P. M., Monday, "Endeavor" Society. Wednesday, Prayer Meeting. Saturday, Baton Club.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D STREET,
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
PUBLIC WORSHIP 11 A. M.
SPECIAL SERMON:
"WHY OBSERVE THE SABBATH?"
PUBLIC WORSHIP 8 P. M.
PRAYER MEETING WEDNESDAY EVE. AT 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.,
Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., pastor.
11 A. M.: "At the Foot of the

RECORDER ON ATLANTA

Wonders of the Great Southern Exposition Described by Mr. Goff.

HIS FIVE DAYS OF OBSERVATION

He Finds Atlanta a Southern New-York, with Many Tastes and Habits Common to Both—Hospitality the Rule.

Recorder John W. Goff returned last evening from a three weeks' trip to the South. The Recorder spent five days in Atlanta, where he got a very hearty reception, and to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES the Recorder last night painted a most glowing and enthusiastic description of the wonderful Southern metropolis, its people, its institutions, and its great exposition.

"I had intended," said the Recorder, "to spend only one day in Atlanta, to slip into the city quietly, look over the Exposition, and slip away again to Biltville, near Asheville, N. C., where my wife and daughter were stopping. But the interesting sights and Atlanta hospitality upset my plans entirely. Instead of spending one day there, I remained five days, and then I regretted my inability to stay longer. I was fairly overwhelmed with warm-hearted, cordial attentions, almost from the moment that I registered at the hotel, and that not on my own account, but because I was a New-Yorker, and because the people of Atlanta have such a spontaneous hospitality that they cannot do enough to make the stranger within their gates feel at home.

"The citizens of Atlanta have a particularly warm feeling toward New-York and New-Yorkers. There is not alone a closer commercial relation with New-York than with any other city in the country, but there is also a closer social bond. They seem, in a measure, to be a part of our own people. Their ways, active, energetic, hustling, are our ways. Theirs is the most enterprising and most modern city in the South. Within their gates you find the 'New South' typified on every hand. No other city on this Continent so closely resembles ours. Their fine streets, their shops, their bustle, all have the flavor of New-York. The very advertisements as you read them in the newspapers and on the dead walls have the New-York methods. Their stores are handsome, well lighted, and attractive. Their people are well dressed, cultured, and refined. Their pavements teem with a busy multitude. There is none of the slowness that you still see in so many Southern towns. The streets are free of loafers and idlers. There are no crowds of indolent blacks on the street corners. Everybody seems to have something to do, and to be possessed with a desire to do it. A New-Yorker feels at home among them, and, as I said before, they give us an eager welcome.

"It is the hope of all the people that Manhattan Day will be the greatest day open on the exposition grounds. I know this to be a fact, because it was impressed on me on all sides, and the citizens intend to do everything to make Manhattan Day memorable. I hope the New-York merchants, professional and business men, will see to it that these expectations are realized."

The reporter told the Recorder that Mayor Strong had called a meeting at the City Hall on Thursday to arrange for New-York's representation on Manhattan Day, and that an Executive Committee of twenty-five prominent citizens was to be named to take charge of the matter.

"I am very glad to hear that," declared the Recorder. "The people who go down there will be charmed. Atlanta will turn herself upside down to do them honor and make their stay pleasant. I only wish that my duties made it possible for me to make the trip with the other New-Yorkers. From what I know of the place I am sure that I should have one of the most delightful times of my life; a time that I could always look back upon with great pleasure. The visit made to Atlanta by Gov. Morton and his staff is considered one of the events of the exposition in Atlanta. The Governor left a most delightful impression, and every man, woman, and child seems to be his friend."

"How about the exposition itself?" asked the reporter.

"The exposition? It is a most remarkable and interesting affair, very well worth any man's visit. I confess I was most agreeably surprised as to its scope and magnitude. I never expected to see anything like it when I started for Atlanta. Of course it is not a World's Fair, but it is certainly one of the most remarkable expositions ever organized. It is entirely the work of Atlanta and her people. Not a dollar was contributed by the State or Nation. There was no begging for funds. The money was raised right at home, and it was royally spent. The grounds are beautiful, and the architecture of the buildings perfect. It is hard to pick out any particular exhibit. You are impressed with the exposition as an entity, with its general completeness and interest. One feature that struck me, probably because of my fondness for the woods and for nature, was the splendid exhibition of Southern woods. They are shown in their native state, with leaves and bark, cut and polished, and worked up into doors, mantels, &c. It is a beautiful and instructive exhibit. The building in which it is shown is built very appropriately of logs with the bark on, like a huge log cabin, but of imposing and pretentious architecture and elaborate finish. They have a system by which the leaves and foliage are shown, so that with a little study the visitor can readily learn to distinguish the trees afterward as he comes across them in the woods.

"The Negro Building, of course, is an impressive object lesson, especially to the Northerner. It proved a revelation to me as to the usefulness of the negro and his position in the new South. It showed him as a most prominent factor in the manual arts. There was almost every conceivable specimen of his skill as a handicraftsman. Everything shown was of excellent workmanship, turned out, as I was told, in the ordinary course of business from plants owned and operated exclusively by negroes. The black man in and about Atlanta certainly has equal opportunities with his white brother, and he seems to take good advantage of the chance offered him. He can complain of no injustice. I attended on invitation a session of the Recorder's court, which is much like our Tombs. Recorder Calhoun dealt out justice with the most absolute impartiality as regarded the color line. I paid particular attention to this point. One white man was arraigned charged with assaulting a negro. The prisoner complained that it was a plot of the negro against him, but the Recorder, after listening carefully to all the facts, gave judgment against the white man.

"But to return to the exposition. It is situated in a fine terraced park. The buildings are grouped about a fine artificial lake that is twenty feet deep and dotted over with islands and fountains. Steam launches are present in great numbers, and at night, when there are fireworks, and the grounds are brilliantly illuminated, the boats make a most charming picture, as they dart in and out, carrying loads of handsomely dressed merry men and women.

"There is one feature connected with the exposition that I cannot speak of too highly. That is the entire absence of that gouging, greedy, grasping spirit that one finds almost invariably among the residents of a city that is crowded with strangers for an exposition or any other great function. You find none of that in Atlanta. Every citizen and every householder seems to take a personal pride in the good name of the city for hospitality and fair dealing and in the success of the exposition. There is no soaring of prices. Everything is within reason, and no reasonable person can possibly find any ground for complaining of overcharging. I know that to be a fact, for I made quite a number of minor purchases, and I was astonished at the modest prices asked. In hotels and boarding houses this is equally true. I was told that the committee in charge of the exposition had made it a special point to impress on everybody the necessity for refraining from overcharging, pointing out that the exposition would otherwise do the city more harm than good. How much this warning has to do with the existing condition I don't know, but I do know that there is no fleecing of strangers, and no attempt at fleecing.

"Altogether," concluded the Recorder, "visitors to Atlanta are certain of a good time, and New-Yorkers who go there will find an object lesson not so very far from the exposition grounds that may prove useful and instructive. This is the Capitol Building, a beautiful structure of white marble, containing the offices of the State officers, the State library, chambers for both houses of the Legislature, the Supreme Court rooms, and other apartments, all spacious, lofty, and handsomely decorated. It is in every respect a noble building; one that any Commonwealth might be proud of. A million dollars was appropriated for its erection, under the supervision of a commission composed of some of the leading citizens of the State.

"Well, Sir," and the Recorder halted, impressively, "not alone was the building finished completely within the appropriation, but the commission returned $100,000 to the State Treasury out of their $1,000,000. I didn't feel very proud of our own unfinished Capitol at Albany when these facts were told me."

BROOKLYN DAY AT ATLANTA.

A Special Train Secured for Those Who Wish to Go.

The citizens' committee having in charge the arrangements for the excursion of Brooklynites to the Atlanta Exposition on Brooklyn Day, Saturday, Nov. 23, have made arrangements for a special train, which will leave Wednesday, Nov. 20, and return the following Wednesday.

Among those who have signified their intention of going to Atlanta on the special train are Mr. and Mrs. William Berri, Walter Berri, Herbert Berri, William C. Bryant, Dr. R. J. Bell, Dr. W. C. Boone, Miss Boone, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Britton, Col. and Mrs. A. D. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander B. Brower, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Bigelow, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Clark, Mrs. Croxson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Dick, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Durhrow, G. Donohue, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Dutcher, George Dubson, Bernhard Gallagher, Miss Gallagher, Ernestus Gulick, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hubbard, Miss Hubbard, William Hester, C. Augustus Haviland, Jesse Johnson, F. T. Leahy, Mrs. F. T. Leahy, F. C. Langdon, Charles Lyon, Fred Little, Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, E. A. Nereshelmer, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Nissen, Eugene F. O'Connor, Mrs. Bernard Peters, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Price, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Redfield, Charles E. Rogers, Mayor and Mrs. Charles A. Schieren, Frank Snyder, Miss Snyder, Charles G. Street, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. William Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Wurster, Miss Wurster, Gen. and Mrs. William C. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. John Winslow, Mrs. Wells, Miss Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Wilson.

Some of the excursionists will take their bicycles with them.

MANHATTAN DAY AT THE FAIR.

Mayor Strong Names the Members of the Executive Committee.

Mayor Strong yesterday made public the names of the members of the Executive Committee to arrange for representation on Manhattan Day at the Atlanta Exposition. The names and addresses are as follows:

George Milnine, 401 Produce Exchange; Thomas F. Gilroy, Potter Building; H. L. Horton, 46 Broadway; James Stillman, 52 Wall Street; Isidor Straus, 44 Warren Street; E. A. McAlpin, 150 Avenue D; Samuel Spencer, 80 Broadway; John H. Inman, 11 Cotton Exchange; E. Lehman, Cotton Exchange; Austin Nichols, 55 Hudson Street; Henry Elliott, 118 Duane Street; Daniel Appleton, 72 Fifth Avenue; Albert C. Hall, 55 Leonard Street; Samuel W. Fairchild, 2 Duane Street; C. H. Webb, 342 Broadway.

George L. Putnam, 376 Broadway, George G. Armstrong, Messrs. Claflin & Co.'s address; Walter Stanton, 38 Worth Street; John Sloan, 894 Broadway; George C. Clark, Tefft, Weller & Co.'s address; E. R. Ladew, 30 Spruce Street; Isaac Brokaw, 30 Fourth Avenue; C. Tenny, 17 West Fourth Street; Thomas Williams, 221 Eleventh Avenue; William P. Clyde, 5 Bowling Green; F. S. Arnold, 100 Front Street; C. L. Tiffany, 15 Union Square; William Steinway, 109 East Fourteenth Street; A. C. Paine, 80 Times Building; John A. McCall, 346 Broadway; and J. Seaver Page and John C. Eames, Secretaries; Mayor William L. Strong, Chairman.

Trephined a Lion's Skull.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 1.—Two of Hagenbeck's lions fought on the Midway to-day. The younger one was knocked out. The old one threw the young one against the cage and fractured its skull. To-day the young one was brought into the city, and Dr. Cavines, a veterinary surgeon, and five assistants trephined the skull. The lion was given ether, and then securely bound, feet and head. An incision was made in the skull, and the depressed bone was raised. The animal felt some pain, and lashed its tail, but could do no harm. To-night it seems to be all right.

THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE QUESTIONED

Legal Action Concerning Inmates of Two Charitable Institutions.

David Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday obtained from Justice Barrett two orders directing the election officers of the Forty-ninth and Fifty-first Election Districts of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District to show cause to-day why a number of names registered by them should not be stricken from the rolls.

The order in the first case is on the complaint of Philip J. Gross, and the defendants are Louis A. Staples and twenty-four others, who are charged with false registration. The twenty-five men are inmates of the Home for Incurables at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Fordham. They registered in the Forty-ninth Election District.

The other order is on the complaint of Augustine J. Wilson, and the defendants are William D. Craft and ten others, all of whom are inmates of the Webb Home and Academy for Shipbuilders, on Sedgwick Avenue, Fordham Heights.

The contention is that the inmates of these institutions, which are wholly or partly supported by private contributions, cannot vote under the provisions of the new Constitution.

Mrs. William A. Swift's Reception.

A charming reception was given by Mrs. William A. Swift, at her apartments, in the Von Hoffman, last evening. The rooms were adorned with rare old Moorish draperies, and palms and flowers were used profusely to heighten the Oriental effects.

Mr. Edmund Russell gave some very interesting reminiscences of the studios of great London artists, and recited, with great expression and dramatic force, several poems by Swinburne, together with Rossetti's "Sister Helen" and "Lilith."

The guests included Countess di Castelvecchio, Countess Anna de Montalgn, Mme. Vivani di Chartres, Mrs. Ada Crisp, Mr. H. D. Crisp, the Rev. Canon Knowles, Miss Hallie Rives, Miss Alice Ives, Mme. Murio Celli d'Elpeux, Mr. Herman Hartwich, Mme. Rosa Linde, Mrs. J. W. Van Oost, Miss Lily Marshall, and Mrs. M. G. Kopper.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Joseph Charles Whitehouse.

Joseph Charles Whitehouse, who was born at Handsworth, Staffordshire, England, Dec. 13, 1838, died at his home, in Brooklyn, Wednesday, after an illness of ten months.

Mr. Whitehouse learned the watchmaker's trade in Birmingham, and thirty years ago came to this city. He entered the employ of Tiffany & Co., and remained with that house until his final sickness.

The funeral services were held at 631 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, and the burial, which will be private, is to be made at Greenwood Cemetery this afternoon.

Philip Nathan.

Philip Nathan, son of Ernst Nathan, died at his home, 66 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, Thursday of typhoid fever. He was twenty-nine years old. He was a Master in the Masonic fraternity, and also a member of Orient Chapter, No. 138, R. A. M.; Aurora Grata Lodge of Perfection; Aurora Grata Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Aurora Grata Chapter of Rose Croix; Aurora Grata Consistory; Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. of Elks; Fort Greene Council, No. 1,048, R. A., and Columbia Council, L. A. B.

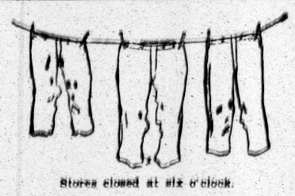
He leaves a wife and two children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—E. G. Dimock, aged fifty-three years, died of Bright's disease at Rockville, Conn., yesterday. He had been Clerk of the Tolland County Superior Court for sixteen years and County Treasurer for seven years. He formerly resided in Tolland, where he had held many town offices.

—Stephen H. Condict, Vice President of the Citizens' Gaslight Company of Newark, N. J., died yesterday in that city of pneumonia. Mr. Condict was a native of Morristown and was in his eightieth year. A widow, two sons, and three daughters survive him.

—Dr. Elihu Gunn, who in 1857 was elected President of the Baptist State University of Iowa, where he remained for years, died on Thursday at Fort Scott, Kan., aged eighty-five years.



Stores closed at six o'clock.

The only real new feature in trousers is their narrower cut at knee and bottom.

We speak of trousers because they're the part of man's wardrobe always in need of replenishing, especially now, when many are trying to freshen last winter's suit, just from its summer retirement.

A variety of patterns, staple as well as new comers—$4.50 and more.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Fifteenth and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The announcement comes from Boston of the engagement of Miss Jeanette Moore Stewart to Charles Graham Field of New-York. Miss Stewart is the youngest of the four daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moore Stewart and is a sister of Mrs. Harold G. Bond of New-York. The Stewarts have a handsome residence in Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, but for the last ten years they have spent the greater portion of their time in Paris. Miss Stewart is a blonde, and was much admired last year in London, where her parents took a house for several months. The wedding will be celebrated in Boston early in January and will be a church affair, followed by a breakfast.

Miss Elisabeth Falconer and Miss S. Louise Falconer, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer of 8 West Sixty-second Street, have returned to town from Larchmont, N. Y., where they were the guests of Mrs. William M. Pratt and Mrs. Rhodes.

Miss Lillie Berg will give her first musicale for the season on Monday afternoon of next week at 123 West Thirty-ninth Street. Several professionals will appear, assisted by Mr. Emilio de Gagosa.

The announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Cornelia Battershall to Dr. Henry S. Pease. Miss Battershall is a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Battershall, associate rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church in Albany, and is one of the most charming young women of the capital city. The Battershalls are very well known in New-York, and Miss Battershall last season attended many of the more important social functions in this city. Dr. Pease was formerly connected with Bellevue Hospital, and is a protégé of United States Senator David B. Hill. The wedding will take place soon in Albany.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Howland and the Misses Howland, who have been in Europe for six months, will sail for this country in the latter part of November, and will take an apartment at one of the hotels on Upper Fifth Avenue for two months, after which they will go to Florida for the latter part of the Winter. During their absence abroad the country establishment of Mr. and Mrs. Howland, near Pittsfield, Mass., has been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Howland, Jr.

A reception was given yesterday afternoon and evening by the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Eaton, at their town house. The drawing rooms were elaborately decorated with yellow and white chrysanthemums and American Beauty roses.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan will not come to town from their country establishment at Westbury, L. I., until the latter part of November. The Morgans are entertaining a number of house parties.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster will not return from Newport to New-York until the latter part of November.

Great regret is expressed at Newport over the fact that Gabriel M. Tooker is about to give up Newport as a place of residence and go abroad for an indefinite period. The Tookers for many years have been among the most prominent people in Newport society, and have always entertained very extensively. Mr. Tooker recently divided the contents of his cottage between his daughters and sons, and the house is to be placed on the market.

Gen. and Mrs. Hillhouse of 73 Park Avenue have returned to town for the season. Miss Adelaide Hillhouse is still in Europe, where she is completing her musical education.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Maud Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Jones, to Thomas Prescott King, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Prescott King of Baltimore. Mrs. Jones and Miss Jones returned to this country from Paris a fortnight ago, and at present are occupying Lyndhurst, their country house, near Newburg, N. Y. The wedding will take place early in December in New-York, and will probably be celebrated in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church. Alexander Thompson King, the eldest brother of T. P. King, will act as best man. There will be six ushers, the same number of bridesmaids, a maid of honor, and two flower girls, the latter being young cousins of the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston are at Lakewood, N. J., and will remain there for several weeks.

There will be a hunt luncheon and meet of the hounds at the Turf and Field Club at Westchester to-day, which will be attended by nearly all of the fashionable folk having country houses in and around Westchester and Baychester.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason have taken an apartment at 58 West Fifty-seventh Street for the Winter. Mrs. Mason, who entertains most charmingly, is a daughter of the Rev. Dr. David Murdoch. Mr. Mason is a son of a former Mayor of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane will close their country house at Lenox, Mass., to-day and will go to Scarborough, N. Y., where they will spend several days with Mrs. Sloane's sister, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard. Mrs. Shepard and Miss Shepard are arranging to sail next week for Europe, where they will spend the entire Winter.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Miller, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Walbridge Miller of Buffalo and sister of Mrs. Richard Peabody of New-York, to H. W. Appleton, formerly of Boston and now of New-York.

Cards for the much-talked-about Paget-Whitney wedding were sent out yesterday by William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy. The marriage will be celebrated on Nov. 12 at high noon, in St. Thomas's Church, and will be followed by a breakfast at Mr. Whitney's home, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Ethel Williams, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phelps Williams of St. Louis, to Thomas F. Bean of New-York. Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Ethel Williams, and Miss Beatrice Williams recently returned from an extended tour through the West, and are now at their home in St. Louis. The wedding will take place early in January, after which the newly married couple will go to Europe. PATRIARCH.

Gloves.

Ladies' 4 Button Piqué and Kid, leading shades,
95 cents per pair.
Gentlemen's Piqué for Walking and Driving,
$1.00 per pair.
On sale to-day.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

CANAL APPROPRIATION QUESTION

Claim that Defeat of Amendment Means Direct Injury to Every Voter.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Whatever political party you may belong to, whatever political ideas you may have, there is one proposition that rises entirely above and beyond any such surroundings. The canal amendment to be voted for in of greater interest to every voter of this great State than any other issue raised this election. It is greater than any issue raised during any political campaign in a generation. In fact, it is of more importance than any single issue that has ever been raised in this State since the building of these great canals, seventy years ago.

For seventy years has the supremacy of New-York State been maintained by these great State waterways. For seventy years have these canals borne from the lakes to the sea millions of bushels of golden grain. Every bushel of this enormous traffic has enriched our great State. Everything that benefits one portion of this great State of New-York benefits every other portion, though perhaps in a less degree.

Low rates of freight through the State enable the farmer to realise more for his products. Low rates of freight enable the manufacturer to buy his raw materials for less money. Low rates of freight enable the employer of labor to ship at less rates than his competitors not so favored, and enable him to pay better wages to his employes.

The policy of the railroads has been this: They have maintained at Albany for years what is termed a railroad lobby. This lobby worked for everything of benefit to the railroads and against everything opposed to them. They filled the pockets of the legislators with passes. They were apparently ready to do the will of the legislators at all times. In reality they were binding the legislators body and soul, to do their bidding.

Each successive Legislature, at the beck of the railroads, has kept the canal appropriations at such an amount as barely to keep the canals in a respectable condition. Nothing has been done since 1850 to increase the capacity of the canals or to enable them to compete with the railroads. During nearly half a century the railroads have done everything possible to cheapen transportation themselves, and have spared no pains, through bribery and bulldozing, to keep the canals from having any opportunity to keep pace with them.

Within a month past there has been formed one of the most gigantic railroad trusts this world has ever seen. Nine of the greatest railroad systems of this country have united. Nine men will decide the rates of freight for the entire territory bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the east, the Pacific Ocean on the west, and a line drawn about due west from Newport News, Va., bounds it on the south.

Virtually, the entire commerce of this country must pay the rates that these nine autocrats may say they shall pay. Every producer, every manufacturer will be under the control of this régime of the nine railroad autocrats. No such trust has ever been dreamed of before. There is only one thing that is necessary to make this autocratic railroad trust complete.

The success of the canal amendment will keep this great State of New-York for six months in the year, at least, out of the clutches of this gigantic trust. The defeat of the amendment will fasten with bands of iron this accursed railroad trust on this State, never to be shaken off. The railroad emissaries are everywhere trying to work out their malicious schemes to kill the canals. The voters will rise in their might, and the railroads will see, if the voters do their duty, that New-York State has no need of nine railroad autocrats to tell her what she shall pay and shall not pay for transportation of her great commerce.

What will be the cost to save the canals and place them forever safe from any possible railroad attacks in the future?

This canal amendment is to raise $9,000,000 in seventeen years. This means the raising of a little more than $500,000 each year for seventeen years. When we stop to realize how ridiculously small the tax will be upon the voters of this State the wonder is that there was ever a word raised in opposition to this amendment.

There never would have been a word of objection made by a newspaper of this State had they carefully considered the matter. The total assessed valuation in this State is about $4,250,000,000. We wish to raise $500,000 each year for the canals. For each $1,000 assessment the tax will be the ridiculous sum of 13 cents. The average assessment in this State is about $2,000. The average voter will, therefore, have to pay the enormous sum of 26 cents each year to save the canals from being swallowed by the railroads.

Look at the other side of the proposition. If the railroads should close the canals, an advance in freights would, of course, take place at once. How much this would be we cannot say. The very least they would do would be to advance freights 5 cents per 100 pounds the first year, and probably as much more each successive year.

Let us consider an advance of 5 cents per 100 pounds. Higher rates of freight means lower prices for the farmer always. It would mean 3 cents less for every bushel of wheat he raised. It would mean an increased cost of $1 on each ton of coal he bought. It would mean an increase in cost of everything he bought in the way of agricultural implements, sugar, salt, phosphates, &c.

The hardest-worked man, the man most likely to suffer by wind, rain, and drought, the man who works the most hours is the farmer. Some of them have the wrong idea of this canal appropriation. When they come to understand this matter fully they will be as firm in their support as any other class of our voters.

Their idea is that they will pay taxes here to benefit the farmer in Dakota. They could not be more mistaken. Some of the Northwestern farmers pay 10 cents per bushel to have wheat hauled 400 miles. The New-York farmers pay to-day less than one-third that rate for the same distance. Close the canals and the New-York farmer will pay what the railroads ask him to pay.

Another class of voters have the wrong idea that the canal appropriation takes from them more than they will receive because they are not directly on the canals. These voters are as much wrong as the farmer who opposes it for fear of helping the Dakota farmer.

New-York City and Brooklyn pay over 50 per cent. of all the taxes paid in this State. Why do they do this? They have grown rich out of the commerce that has centred there. They pay 50 per cent. of all the school taxes in the State. Those sections of the State that feel that New-York is getting more benefit from the canals than they do should bear in mind that New-York City and Brooklyn pay more to nearly every one of the outlying counties to support the schools of those counties than those outlying counties would ever pay to carry out the canal amendment.

If you seek your own good vote for the canal amendment. If you seek for the good of the entire State, vote for the canals. If you are a farmer, vote for the canals. If you are a manufacturer, vote for the canals. If you are a laboring man, vote for the canals. If you are opposed to the course of "trusts," vote for the canals.

Every honest, hard-working man will vote for the canals. Every dishonest tool of the railroads will vote against the canals.

Honest men are always in the majority, and if honest men do their duty on Tuesday next the canals will be saved beyond a question by 300,000 majority over all the schemes and plots of the dishonest men in this State. T. H. R.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1895.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A REALLY RESTFUL CHAIR

is one that fits individual anatomy. Your chair would not suit everybody and everybody's certainly does not suit you. Our comfortable chairs are of every conceivable shape and size. There are probably half a thousand different styles here, but if by any possibility none of them should suit you, you can have one built to fit, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 125D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

To tell the honest truth, we're overstocked—at our Broadway and 31st St. store—with Winter underwear in the finer grades.

In order to move it we have reduced the prices of several lines as follows:

$15 Suits to $12.00.
$10 Suits to $8.00.
$8 Suits to $6.00.
$7 Suits to $5.00.

This may not be "A Sweeping Reduction," but then you must remember "Sweeping Reductions" are are not always what they're "cracked up" to be, and in this case you're dealing with an "honest truth."

BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

DR. TOBIAS'

Venetian Horse Liniment

In pint bottles, for the cure of COLIC, OLD SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCRATCHES, &c. Warranted the best in the world. Sold by all druggists and saddlers.

NOTICE

TO

PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—City Magistrate Crane, in Essex Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon dismissed the charges of extortion made against Max Sanftman, the former Lexow witness and agent for the Hebrew Branch of the Anti-Vice Society, by Barney Silverman, a restaurant keeper of 109 Allen Street.

—A holiness convention will be held at St. Bartholomew's Mission, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue, from Nov. 4 to Nov. 9. Meetings will be held at 3 and 7:30 P. M., with appropriate ceremonies, under the leadership of H. G. Secudday of Texas.

The body of the man which was found in Central Park Thursday, he having committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, has been identified at the Morgue as being that of J. Gutman.

—The Excise Board yesterday granted an all-night saloon license to Louise Maus, proprietor of Lion Park. The West Side Excise Reform Association protested against the license being granted.

Brooklyn.

—The room at present occupied by the Kings County Board of Supervisors will, after Jan. 1, be used by the Appellate Court. Justice Cullen yesterday gave instructions to have the bench enlarged to accommodate five Justices.

—Minnie Roll, twenty years old, was found unconscious in her room at 20 Elm Place yesterday. The gas was turned on, but it is believed that suicide was not intended. She was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

—The receipts of the Brooklyn Post Office from the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes, &c., for October was $90,568.39, an increase of $253.06 over the corresponding month in 1894.

—President Howell of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge yesterday said the receipts for October would amount to $107,500.

Westchester County.

—The Winter social season was fairly opened Thursday evening at New-Rochelle by a charming Halloween dance given under the auspices of the Entertainment Committee of the New-Rochelle Association, at the gymnasium. Society people were present from New-York, Pelham Manor, and other adjoining towns. The next dance will be given Nov. 21.

—The New-Rochelle police were notified yesterday morning by J. B. Foote, who lives in Residence Park, that his home had been robbed of about $500 worth of property Thursday evening. The booty consisted of clothing, silver ware, and some money. Mr. Foote will pay a suitable reward for the return of the property.

Incendiary Fire in Virginia.

SUFFOLK, Va., Nov. 1.—News was received here to-night of the incendiary burning of a large barn, stables, and contents, including five valuable horses, on a farm twelve miles from Suffolk, owned by M. Van Austin of New-York, and tenanted by Amos Lassiter, who loses the horses. The loud report of a gun, presumably discharged by the incendiary to notify Lassiter, was heard, but too late, as the flames had so far advanced that the horses obstinately refused to leave the structure. There is no clue to the incendiary. The property was not insured.

A Father Shot by His Son.

PERRY, Oklahoma Territory, Nov. 1.—At Ingalls, a town off the railroad, forty miles from here, yesterday, Dr. Samuel Briggs tried to whip his boy, fourteen years old, because he did not do errands commanded by the father. The son, with a pistol, shot his father through the arm and body. Dr. Briggs will die. The son was arrested today.

Furnaces Once More in Blast.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Nov. 1.—After an idleness of five years, the Cambria Iron Furnace at this place was to-day put in full blast. The furnace has been remodeled and will give employment to about 500 men. It is reported that the company contemplates establishing other industries here.

Don't irritate your lungs with a stubborn cough, when a safe and certain remedy can be had in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

Best American and Foreign News.
Best Page of Amateur Sports.
Best Woman's Page.
Best Financial Page. Altogether the
Best paper published in New-York.

32 PAGES

Here are some of the Attractive Features In To-morrow's Issue:

32 PAGES

Art in Memorial Form
New-York soon to be adorned by many fine monuments. Plans involving a million dollars. (Illustrated.)

Feasts for the Epicure
Tempting and savory morsels and how to eat them. How a good dinner may be spoiled.

Mistakes of Our Eyes
If you see an apparition how you are to get rid of it. Length and breadth confused. How to look tall or short. The way to wear stripes. Crinoline. High heels. Plumes. (Illustrated.)

Judson's Happy Career
Interesting facts about the Democratic nominee for Controller. His political achievements and charming home life. (Illustrated.)

West Point's Class of '96
It is the largest that the Military Academy has had in ten years. Athletic as well as studious. Characteristics of some of the prominent members. (Illustrated.)

Where T. C. Platt Started
Became a political expert while keeping a country drug store. Little back office conferences. How the now famous boss came to be a power in Tioga County and later in the politics of the State.

Slavonians in New-York
How they live among their neighbors of other races. The Bohemians, Poles, and Slovaks.

London's Excise System
Traffic enormous and stopped as if by magic at clock's tick. Laws obeyed without a thought. Scale of licenses, methods in the city and the provinces, details of the service, and its effect.

In an Overcrowded Car
The unselfish lady and the demure young gentleman. A disagreeable five minutes. People who occupy two seats.

In Superstition's Grip
The pet omens which most people cherish. Some charms, spells, and hoodoos.

The Heine Fair
Ladies who are working to build a handsome memorial to the poet. (Illustrated.)

Humors of Politics
The latest news about some persons who are politicians, and others who think they are.

Harvard-Princeton
Splendid story of to-day's great football game between the Crimsons and the Tigers.

To Wed or Not to Wed
The fate of girls who do and do not go to college, and why. (Illustrated.)

Reviews of Books
The book page will have for the first books noticed, two that pertain to Louis Napoleon, one of them by Pierre de Lano, the other the reminiscences of Anna L. Bicknell. A volume on the private life of Warren Hastings is the subject of another interesting article. The new book by Alice Morse Earl, dealing with women of Colonial times, will also be noticed. One more is on the list—Maria Louise Pool's.

Music and the Drama
The musical department will comment on the advent of Paderewski, with a preface of the first performance of his new "Polish Fantasia," and will also contain a review of the first symphony concert, with the debut of Marsick, the violinist. Sir Henry Irving's engagement is, of course, the principal dramatic topic, and it will receive careful notice, while all the news of the theatrical world will be given in a concise and interesting way.

A Feature of the Illustrations in To-morrow's Times will be a Cartoon drawn by Mr. Jules Turcas, applicable to the present situation in Cuba.

32 Pages 5 Cts.

Saturday
November 2-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

ON THE POSTAL SERVICE

Gen. Neilson Tells of the Department's Achievements and Needs.

VAST IMPROVEMENT IN MAIL SERVICE

Electric and Cable Car Adjuncts—Postmaster Dayton on New-York and Brooklyn—Extend Reform.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Gen. Charles Neilson, Second Assistant Postmaster General, has completed his annual report, and it will be submitted to the Postmaster General to-morrow.

Great interest attaches to the report because of the wonderful improvement made in the mail service of the country in the last few years, particularly in the establishment of electric and cable car service in New-York and other cities. Mr. Neilson, who is a practical railroad man, had no sooner entered upon the duties of second Assistant Postmaster General than he began planning to improve the mail service in the great cities, and the results have been marked. For example, in New-York a fast mail service on the Third Avenue line, which has 34 miles of road, was established, and the time between the Post Office and the Harlem River was reduced from 1 hour and 15 minutes to 30 minutes. Similar improvements were made in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and New-York. Realizing that one of the most important features and conspicuous elements in the success attained by the railway mail service was brought about by the use of the railway postal car, this branch of the service was equipped on exactly the same lines—that is, the street car service of an exact duplicate of the successful railway mail service. We have demonstrated that it is consistent, economical, and almost necessary to establish exactly the same three branches of the service under the improved methods of street car service that are already successfully established on the steam roads.

The electric lines in Boston are all under one management, and therefore offered special inducements as an experimental point. The company built ten full postal cars, which now supply twelve stations in the most satisfactory manner by regular hourly service, relieving the Boston Post Office of a large amount of work, because the separations are made upon these cars, and the mail is delivered without going through the Boston office.

In Philadelphia the experiment has not been quite so successful, because the sub-Post Offices were not situated where they could be reached with as great success as in Boston. In Chicago one car was utilized as an experiment, and was found to be of so much service that additional lines were arranged for, which will practically take in at least one-half of the city, as soon as cars can be built.

Postmaster Dayton of New-York is quoted in that portion of the report which deals with the improved condition of the mail service in New-York as saying that the change in the mode of transporting mail has effected a wonderful saving in the making up and dispatching of pouches from the general Post Office to the various branch offices.

Owing to the fact that the new service is of a railway Post Office character, Mr. Dayton has found it possible to dispense daily with 951 pouches which were necessary under the old system. In enumerating the benefits derived from the introduction of this new factor in the local distribution of mail, Postmaster Dayton wrote as follows:

It is well to emphasize the fact that the most important is the separation, en route, by carriers' districts, of the mail dispatched by the cars instead of its being carried through in bulk and hopelessly mixed on receipt at the point of delivery. The advantages of this feature have been made particularly apparent since its introduction in the cases of mail for the General Post Office collected and received on south-bound trips. Preparations are being pushed forward to extend this carriers' separation system to other important stations, and when this has been accomplished and the full benefit of the service is obtained, the result cannot but be gratifying.

While the greatest value of this service is to be obtained from the separation made on the cars, there are other advantages incidental thereto which should not be overlooked. For instance, in the matter of missent mail, suppose that a letter from Branch K, Eighty-sixth Street, intended for Branch L, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, is missent from K in a letter package for the "G. P. O.," Park Row, the railway postal clerk would discover it immediately upon opening the package, treat it as "back mail," and deliver it to the first passing northbound car, thus saving nearly, if not quite, two hours in the delivery of same.

Then there is the time formerly consumed in conveying the mail from and to branches and the elevated road, which averaged seven minutes at each branch, but which has, under the new system, been reduced to two minutes in all cases, except at Branch H, where it is five minutes instead of eight, thus making possible a dispatch of mail from all points involved later than formerly and effecting a saving in time of at least thirty minutes to all mail posted after the former and up to the present closing hour.

Mail for Brooklyn is also greatly advanced, as a pouch therefor is made by the railway Post Office for close connection with the Brooklyn wagon instead of sending the mail into the General Post Office for redistribution. Arrangements have been made in Brooklyn which will cover the entire city with an effective railway mail service. The use of postal wagons will be limited to the route between the Bridge and the General Post Office.

With reference to the street-car service in general, Mr. Neilson says:

"Its principal object is to relieve the main Post Offices, especially those in the large cities, of as much work as possible, and we believe that the work done in those cars will accomplish that object. It will also insure almost absolute safety from detention, by being installed and otherwise overlooked, of the mail intended for other substations, as making the separations at the moment for the sub-offices will unquestionably in the end materially assist the prompt delivery of such mail." What Gen. Neilson says of the agreement with the street railroad companies is interesting in that it reveals a degree of liberality on the part of the railroad men not generally believed to exist.

Arrangements have so far been made in a peculiar way with all the street railroad companies. The purely pouch mail has been paid for, as a rule, by weight, just as the steam roads have been paid, the mail being carried on the front platform, in charge of motormen or gripmen, at certain intervals during the day. The arrangements for the half car and full car differ materially and have been upon a basis of just what the department could spare from the mail messenger fund for trying such experiments. In no case are we paying more than the wages of the motorman and conductor; in most cases less. The street railroad companies have been very liberal with us in these arrangements and have assisted us in a most commendable manner, with one or two exceptions. They have understood the necessity for the experimental stage of the service before any stated reasonable remuneration can be asked for.

The sum of $200,000 is requested to cover the necessities of this branch of the service in the coming year. Gen. Neilson says of this street railway mail system:

It contemplates at least eight services and possibly twelve per day, and then greater in some instances, the value of the service being as much in its possible frequency as in any other point. It is hoped that in a very short time this branch of the service will increase to such an extent that the regulation wagon service will be almost eliminated, so far as the mail station and substation Post Office are concerned, with a possible future of supplying letter carriers direct from the cars, or an increase in sub-offices to such an extent as greatly to improve the service.

The total expense, as near as it can now be estimated, will be very much less than the present estimate for wagons for the same amount of service rendered—that is, the same number of deliveries. However, by the electric lines the service will be more than doubled, as compared with that rendered by the wagons, with a very slight increase over the present cost of the wagon service, if any. The impression is that the entire improvement will be gained for practically the same amount of expense to the Government.

The mail service of the country in general is treated exhaustively in the report. The expenditure for mail transportation for the year ending June 30, 1895, including the Foreign Mail Service, was $47,569,801. This was nearly $1,000,000 in excess of the expenditure for 1894. Those who are unacquainted with the ramifications of the mail service will be interested to know that the routes last year numbered 37,867, with a total mileage of 5,002,549. It cost over $5,000,000 to maintain the star routes last year. Last July there were 20,550 star routes in operation.

It cost $187,000 last year to supply New-York City with its postal wagon service. The wagon service in Chicago cost only $48,500. In Brooklyn the postal wagons involved an expenditure of $18,943.

Regulation wagon service is not likely to be introduced in any additional cities for the present, except, possibly, through the change to the horseless wagon. The outfit of the wagon service has been diminished in those cities in which postal car service has been established on street railroads, and further curtailment of it will follow the development of the street car service.

All the mails are not carried by railroads, the report of Gen. Nathan showing that there were 18 steamboat routes in existence on July 1. It is estimated that $120,000 will be required to carry on the parcels post service the coming year.

The necessity of a proper and safe mail conveyance to and from the Post Office in the large cities is recognized, and the encouragement of investors in this line recommended. Gen. Neilson points out that it will be necessary to have a very short time allowed for the delivery of mail from the Post Office to the New-York Central Railroad depot in New-York City. The station service in New-York cities, and, near the Department in the height of the city, is also a problem. Gen. Neilson points out that the unprecedented growth of the cities, south of Fifty-ninth Street, in New-York City, and the change of business centres, call for a change of mail service, and he calls attention to the fact that the Post Office Department pays annually for railroad transportation in cities that sum, while the total receipts of the Post Office in the cities named amount to only $42,000,000.

The report concludes with the following significant paragraph:

The civil service rules, as applied to this bureau, have demonstrated the wisdom of their adoption so thoroughly that I venture to recommend their application to all officers and employes under the charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

TARDY BUT SUBSTANTIAL REWARD

Edward W. Gardner to Receive $4,500 for Saving Two Girls in 1886.

PATERSON, Nov. 1.—Edward W. Gardner of 10 Rip Van Winkle Avenue, this city, has just learned that he was substantially remembered in the will of a man, the lives of whose daughters he saved nine years ago.

There is $4,500 invested for the young man, but he will not be able to get it until August of next year, as the money is to come out of an estate, to be divided at that time. On Wednesday morning there appeared a personal in one of the New-York papers, stating that Gardner could learn the facts about the money left to him if he would call on James Persel of Hackensack.

Gardner was told of the personal by a friend, and at once went to Hackensack, where he learned that in his will the father of the girls whose lives were saved left $3,700 for their rescuer.

Gardner was in 1886 fishing in the Hackensack River, when he noticed a catboat in which were two girls drifting down stream. They did not seem to know how to handle the boat, and in a short time it crashed against the stonework of the railroad bridge and was stove in. Later the boat drifted toward Gardner with the tide, but it was rapidly sinking when he went to the rescue and saved the two girls just as the catboat was about to founder. At the request of the girls, Gardner gave them his name and address, but thought nothing more of the matter.

Shortly after he left this city, and the father of the girls looked for him in vain. Recently he returned to this city, and is now employed in Atkinson's bobbin shop.

NO OPPOSITION TO REED FOR SPEAKER

The Republican Caucus to Select House Officers Will Be Held Nov. 30.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—It is understood that Representative Warren B. Hooker of New-York, Secretary of the Republican caucus of the House, has issued a call for a caucus of the Republican members of the Fifty-fourth Congress, to be held in the hall of the House at 8 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 30. Nominations will be made for Speaker, Clerk of the House, Doorkeeper, Sergeant at Arms, Postmaster, and Chaplain.

The question of who will be nominated for the Speakership has been practically settled. Ex-Speaker Reed will without a shadow of doubt be nominated for this place by acclamation.

The Clerkship of the House, the most important post next to that of Speaker, will be warmly fought for. The gentlemen who have thus far made known their intention of running for the office are Gen. Henderson of Illinois, Chairman of the Caucus Committee, who failed of renomination to Congress, and Alexander McDowell, ex-Representative at Large for Pennsylvania.

For the Doorkeepership, W. J. Glenn of Cuba, N. Y., is the leading candidate. His only opponent will be Editor Tipton of Tennessee, who was a Collector of Internal Revenue for one district of that State during Harrison's Presidential term.

No selections have yet been made for Chaplain and Postmaster, but it is generally conceded that a Kansas man will be nominated for the former and one from Ohio for the latter place.

Killed by Escaping Steam.

William Worth, a fireman on board the tug Robert Hadden, was killed by steam yesterday, which, escaping from a broken pipe, scalded him to death before he could make his way from the engine room. The tug had two garbage scows in tow and was off Staten Island, heading seaward, when the accident occurred. The connecting rod broke, the breakage wrecking the cylinder head, giving free egress to live steam. Engineer Dodge said the accident was due to a flaw in the connecting rod.

BLAME THE HOODOO BIRD

Warden Archibald the Latest to Come Under Its Spell.

FINED $10 FOR HIS WEST SIDE SPREE

Whether He Is to Remain in Charge of Ludlow Street Jail Neither He Nor Sheriff Tamsen Would Tell.

The hoodoo bird wailed dismally yesterday under the eaves of Ludlow Street Jail. Down in the iron-grated cells and corridors and offices a deep, gloomy silence reigned. The stillness was as of the churchyard. Occasionally a subdued, frightened whisper floated through the air, but, as if shocked at its own sound, it soon died down again, leaving the harsh notes of the hoodoo bird to sound as the moaning of the surf on a windy night.

Though it would have been an easy task to dislodge the bird, no one ventured to take the initiative, for no one knew what misfortune the bird might bring. It was distrustful or annoyed in the Warden's apartments the latter part of the night. Sheriff Tamsen concluded that the bird was harmless, and promised to shoot him dead at 6 in the morning, when Mr. Power's pass for $500 was accepted, and the bedraggled, cowed Warden was taken to Ludlow Street Jail to get himself in shape for appearing at Jefferson Market Police Court at 9 o'clock.

"Where's the Sheriff here?" was the first question Archibald asked.

"No; he left at 8 o'clock," replied Deputy Warden Finn, and the Warden drew a sigh of relief. He cursed himself and then, after as careful a toilet as possible, he went to Jefferson Market, where he found Smith, the waiter, already in attendance. The two men were called before Magistrate Mott together, Archibald presented a pretty sorry sight. He hardly lifted his eyes as the Magistrate asked:

"What is your name?"

"James P. Archibald," replied the Warden.

"You are charged," continued the Magistrate, "with having been disgracefully intoxicated. What have you to say to the charge?"

"Nothing at all," answered Archibald as he bowed his head still lower.

In reply to the question of his occupation, Archibald told in a low tone of voice that he was Warden of Ludlow Street Jail. The answer was repeated by a policeman.

"Warden of Ludlow Street Jail!" echoed the Magistrate. "This is disgraceful. To think of the Warden of Ludlow Street Jail under arrest for drunkenness. I am surprised. When these other poor wretches come before me for intoxication, men who are slaves to the liquor habit, men who cannot live without it, I am compelled to fine them. In your case it is different. You are a public officer. Your punishment should be more severe than that of those poor creatures. They are objects of pity. I shall have to impose a severe punishment in your case, Archibald, and you are fined $10."

Smith, the waiter, was discharged by the Magistrate, as Archibald refused to make a complaint against him. The Warden said that he had lost a gold watch and chain worth $100 during his spree, but he could not conscientiously accuse Smith of taking it.

As rapidly as he could, the Warden, after leaving the police court, hurried over to Ludlow Street Jail. Here he was soon joined by Sheriff Tamsen. What transpired neither the Sheriff nor Archibald would say. The Sheriff declined to see all reporters. The Warden retired to his private apartments to nurse his sore and aching head, and to speculate on the hoodoo bird that came in an evil moment after Sheriff Tamsen's election, to make its home under the roof of Ludlow Street Jail, bringing with it the evil eye, and a trail of misfortune that makes Mr. Tamsen sick to think of. All the trouble that has come to the Sheriff at Ludlow Street Jail is directly traceable to the work of the hoodoo bird, as any one connected with the institution will assert. Nobody knows where it came from—that is, nobody knows accurately. There is a suspicion that Coroner Hoeber had something to do with it. This suspicion is based on these circumstances:

The Coroner was called to take the ante-mortem statement of a poor Hebrew peddler who, during a quarrel in Ludlow Street, had been pushed down a cellar stairway, sustaining injuries that it was thought would prove fatal. When the Coroner, his professional business finished, started to leave the apartment, a slate-colored bird, that looked like a pigeon, fluttered out of the door after him. It flew in his wake, just a few feet higher than his head, as he walked down Ludlow Street toward Grand, where he was to take a car. As the Coroner passed Ludlow Street Jail, the slate-colored bird gave a sharp cry, and, rising, it settled under the eaves of the jail, where it has made its retreat ever since.

The hoodoo bird was unusually restless and noisy on Wednesday night. Its cries disturbed the quiet of the inmates of the jail. A new keeper, knowing nothing of the evil influence exerted by the bird, made war on it with sticks and stones, and drove it from its roost.

Warden Archibald's thirst for Eighth Avenue whisky developed the very next day.

Whether the warden will resign, or whether the Sheriff will remove him, as he has the right to do, neither the warden nor the Sheriff would say yesterday. But at a late hour Archibald was still in charge of the jail as warden.

Living Confederate Generals.

From The Vicksburg Commercial Herald.

Again the Southern papers that ought to know better are copying a sketch of Gen. Longstreet from one of the sensational Washington papers, styled "the last of the Confederate Lieutenant Generals." Happily this is not so by a long shot. Hampton, Buckner, Stewart, Gordon, Wheeler, and our own Stephen D. Lee all held this high rank and are still with the survivors, instead of the immortals who have "crossed over the river and are at rest under the shade of the trees." We hope all of them are as much alive as Gen. Lee, who has been with his old comrades here organizing the Vicksburg Battlefield Association, the youngest looking one of all.

CONDITION OF THE WOOL MARKET

Reduction in the Demand Here and a Softening in the Prices Abroad—The Feeling Among Dealers.

In its report of the wool market for the week, The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, in to-day's issue, will say:

Sales this week aggregate 3,300,600 pounds domestic and 2,157,000 pounds foreign, a gross total of 5,457,600 pounds, as against 6,152,000 pounds domestic and 3,277,000 pounds foreign, a gross total of 9,429,000 pounds for the previous week.

The reduced demand here and the continued softening of prices abroad constitute the main features of the week and give rise to doubts as to the probabilities of the future. The reduction in London and the Continental markets is regarded as natural, but when taken into consideration with the unsatisfactory condition of the goods market both here and abroad it creates a suspicion that it is more than a slight rebound from prices which were made during the excitement of keen competition. Foreign manufacturers are well supplied with orders, but the orders are for goods for immediate delivery, and very little has yet been done for next season. The goods buyers refuse to accept to-day's prices as indicating the proper level of the future. The absence of orders for goods is a factor that must be considered. Still, the general feeling in the wool trade is that no appreciable recession is probable.

The real test of the market rests with the consumer. The jobber and retailer have unlimited upon a large retail business, and quite heavy purchases of goods which have been made have been taken to fill the shelves. It has been a restocking such as has not been seen in several seasons, but whether the requirements of consumers and the purchasing capacity of the latter can stand the strain remains to be seen. The retail business up to date has not been satisfactory, and this is having a damping effect upon the primary markets.

Domestic wool markets show no change in values; dealers are not granting concessions in order to move wools, and they are apparently unaffected by the prevailing dullness of demand. A more active inquiry is solicited, at higher prices, and it may be safely counted upon that unless an improvement in demand occurs prices will show a further lowering movement before the end of the year.

BIG PARADE FOR LIBERAL SUNDAY

EXPECTED 25,000 GERMANS WILL BE IN LINE TO-NIGHT.

Many Tradesmen Are Unable to Leave Business on a Saturday Night or Business on a Saturday Night at Three Night Be Made.

The parade of the German American Reform Union, which was postponed from last Saturday night, will take place to-night. The parade will start from the headquarters of the German American Reform Union, at Third Avenue and Fifty-third Street, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. It was postponed from last Saturday night. They are small trades men, such as butchers, grocers, and delicatessen dealers, who have to keep their stores open until 10 or 11 o'clock. I expect there will be fully 25,000 in line, however. I shall not be able to see the parade myself, as I leave to-night for Buffalo, where I will address a German mass meeting under the auspices of the Democratic State Committee to-morrow night.

Word of the street was sent to Sheriff Tamsen, and to Archibald's friends. The Sheriff hurried down Jefferson Market Police Court, arriving there about o'clock, took charge of matters, in the meantime ex-Police Justice Maurice J. Power, at the solicitation of Archibald's friends, went around to the police station in plain clothes to the Warden, but each concluded that the matter was serious enough to refuse to accept bail until 9 in the morning, when Mr. Power's bond for $500 was accepted, and the bedraggled, cowed Warden was taken to Ludlow Street Jail to get himself in shape for appearing at Jefferson Market Police Court at 9 o'clock.

"Where's the Sheriff here?" was the first question Archibald asked.

"No; he left at 8 o'clock," replied Deputy Warden Finn, and the Warden drew a sigh of relief. He cursed himself and then, after as careful a toilet as possible, he went to Jefferson Market, where he found Smith, the waiter, already in attendance. The two men were called before Magistrate Mott together, Archibald presented a pretty sorry sight. He hardly lifted his eyes as the Magistrate asked:

"What is your name?"

"James P. Archibald," replied the Warden.

"You are charged," continued the Magistrate, "with having been disgracefully intoxicated. What have you to say to the charge?"

"Nothing at all," answered Archibald as he bowed his head still lower.

In reply to the question of his occupation, Archibald told in a low tone of voice that he was Warden of Ludlow Street Jail. The answer was repeated by a policeman.

"Warden of Ludlow Street Jail!" echoed the Magistrate. "This is disgraceful. To think of the Warden of Ludlow Street Jail under arrest for drunkenness. I am surprised. When these other poor wretches come before me for intoxication, men who are slaves to the liquor habit, men who cannot live without it, I am compelled to fine them. In your case it is different. You are a public officer. Your punishment should be more severe than that of those poor creatures. They are objects of pity. I shall have to impose a severe punishment in your case, Archibald, and you are fined $10."

Smith, the waiter, was discharged by the Magistrate, as Archibald refused to make a complaint against him. The Warden said that he had lost a gold watch and chain worth $100 during his spree, but he could not conscientiously accuse Smith of taking it.

As rapidly as he could, the Warden, after leaving the police court, hurried over to Ludlow Street Jail. Here he was soon joined by Sheriff Tamsen. What transpired neither the Sheriff nor Archibald would say. The Sheriff declined to see all reporters. The Warden retired to his private apartments to nurse his sore and aching head, and to speculate on the hoodoo bird that came in an evil moment after Sheriff Tamsen's election, to make its home under the roof of Ludlow Street Jail, bringing with it the evil eye, and a trail of misfortune that makes Mr. Tamsen sick to think of. All the trouble that has come to the Sheriff at Ludlow Street Jail is directly traceable to the work of the hoodoo bird, as any one connected with the institution will assert. Nobody knows where it came from—that is, nobody knows accurately. There is a suspicion that Coroner Hoeber had something to do with it. This suspicion is based on these circumstances:

The Coroner was called to take the ante-mortem statement of a poor Hebrew peddler who, during a quarrel in Ludlow Street, had been pushed down a cellar stairway, sustaining injuries that it was thought would prove fatal. When the Coroner, his professional business finished, started to leave the apartment, a slate-colored bird, that looked like a pigeon, fluttered out of the door after him. It flew in his wake, just a few feet higher than his head, as he walked down Ludlow Street toward Grand, where he was to take a car. As the Coroner passed Ludlow Street Jail, the slate-colored bird gave a sharp cry, and, rising, it settled under the eaves of the jail, where it has made its retreat ever since.

The hoodoo bird was unusually restless and noisy on Wednesday night. Its cries disturbed the quiet of the inmates of the jail. A new keeper, knowing nothing of the evil influence exerted by the bird, made war on it with sticks and stones, and drove it from its roost.

Warden Archibald's thirst for Eighth Avenue whisky developed the very next day.

Whether the warden will resign, or whether the Sheriff will remove him, as he has the right to do, neither the warden nor the Sheriff would say yesterday. But at a late hour Archibald was still in charge of the jail as warden.

Living Confederate Generals.

From The Vicksburg Commercial Herald.

Again the Southern papers that ought to know better are copying a sketch of Gen. Longstreet from one of the sensational Washington papers, styled "the last of the Confederate Lieutenant Generals." Happily this is not so by a long shot. Hampton, Buckner, Stewart, Gordon, Wheeler, and our own Stephen D. Lee all held this high rank and are still with the survivors, instead of the immortals who have "crossed over the river and are at rest under the shade of the trees." We hope all of them are as much alive as Gen. Lee, who has been with his old comrades here organizing the Vicksburg Battlefield Association, the youngest looking one of all.

HAD HIS SISTER ARRESTED

Naval Architect Frothingham Declared She Was Insane.

RAN AWAY FROM WASHINGTON HOME

Her Father, a Retired Naval Officer Objected to Brandon's Attentions—Young Woman Discharged by the Magistrate.

Harriet E. Parke was the name under which a young woman was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court before Magistrate Cornell yesterday on the charge made by her brother that she was insane and incapable of caring for herself. She admitted Parke was her mother's maiden name. She is the daughter of a retired naval officer, whose name is Frothingham, who lives in Washington. Her brother, George P. Frothingham, is a naval architect.

The young woman ran away from home two months ago, and took up her residence in this city. She lived in the same house with Henry Brandon, who was formerly a clerk in one of the Government offices in Washington. Miss Frothingham moved in the best society in Washington. Brandon's attentions to her were distasteful to her father, and it was to escape them that she left home.

Her brother traced her to the East Sixteenth Street house, and, accompanied by a friend, called there yesterday morning. They found Brandon and Miss Frothingham in the parlor. The young woman refused to go back home with her brother, and he then had her arrested on the charge of insanity.

"I am not insane," she said to Magistrate Cornell. "I have been persecuted by Brandon and my brother, and I ran away from home to escape them. I am not insane, and I refuse to return with my brother."

"Where is her brother whose name appears in this warrant?" asked the Magistrate.

"I don't know," said Policeman Lynch.

"Then I will discharge this woman," said the magistrate indignantly. "She is perfectly sane, and there is not the slightest evidence produced to back up this warrant."

After Frothingham recognized the information that the name of Parke was the assumed name of another, the latter being a man two years old, but who looks much younger. As she was leaving the courtroom, she said:

"My brother caused my arrest, and that doctor are scoundrels. My brother will be sorry for this."

TO OBTAIN RECORD OF DEER KILLING

Plan of Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission to Get Statistics.

ALBANY, Nov. 1. The State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission is desirous of ascertaining as nearly as possible the total number of deer that are killed annually in the Adirondack forests.

The commission thinks that definite and reliable information on this important point must be of great value to every hunter, sportsman, or citizen interested in our forests or the preservation of game.

With the intention of securing such information, President Earnet has mailed a blank form to a trustworthy man in each locality or township within the Adirondack preserve. The commission requests information as to the number of deer killed during the past year and the proportionate number of bucks and does.

The commission is also anxious to receive suggestions which may be of assistance in framing future legislation touching the preservation of the deer and the manner of hunting the animals.

LONG ISLAND CITY POLICE UNPAID

Not Enough Money in the Treasury to Meet the Warrants.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 1.—The police of this city expected to receive the full amount due them for September services to-day, and had Mayor H. S. Sanford signed the warrants calling for the amount necessary to meet half of September's Police Department claim there would have been no disappointment.

Clerk George R. Crowley made out warrants yesterday for the police for half a month's salary. After paying the department for the first half of September there remained on hand $2,000. To meet the demand for the money due for the last half of September would require $2,265.

City Treasurer Lucien Knapp offered to advance $295 if the Mayor would draw the warrants. This Mayor Sanford declined to do, and the Police Department members are still waiting for their money.

TO SECURE JOHN BARDSLEY'S PARDON

Application to be Made for Release of Philadelphia's Convicted Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—It was announced to-day that application will be made to the Board of Pardons at Harrisburg, on the 20th inst., for a pardon for John Bardsley, the ex-City Treasurer of Philadelphia, who was convicted in 1891 of embezzling the city's funds, and was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The next meeting of the board will be held on the 20th inst., and the application will be presented by Robert Alexander, attorney for Bardsley. Of late there have been numerous reports that a movement was on foot looking to the pardon of the convicted City Treasurer, whose peculations created such a furor, but a definite announcement of the project was not made until to-day.

Policemen May Keep the Prizes.

The Police Commissioners decided yesterday to allow mounted policemen who may win prizes at the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden to receive the prizes. In previous years the money prizes won by the officers were turned over to the Pension Fund, but on Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion it was decided to let the men receive the prize money, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent., which will go into the Pension Fund.

Dr. Doty's Visit to Charleston.

Dr. A. H. Doty, the Health Officer of the port, left the city yesterday afternoon for a brief visit to Charleston, S. C., where he will inspect the quarantine station at that port, in company with several Health Officers from other ports on the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard.

CENTURY MAGAZINE'S ANNIVERSARY

The Publication Started Twenty-five Years Ago as Scribner's Monthly.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of The Century Magazine, which was known from 1870 to 1881 as Scribner's Monthly, was celebrated yesterday by an informal exhibition in The Century Company's rooms in the morning, and the closing of its offices at noon.

Under a large floral piece bearing the legend "Twenty-fifth Anniversary" in red letters on a dark-green background were pictures of Roswell Smith, the founder of the magazine, and J. G. Holland, its first editor, side by side, with the original drawings for the covers of The Century and St. Nicholas.

Displayed around the rooms were all the posters which the company has issued, hundreds of them. The most conspicuous one is the famous Napoleon poster by Grasset of Paris. Another almost equally noticeable is that issued by the company to announce the publication of two new novels by "Mark Twain" and bearing a full-length portrait of the humorist.

An interesting exhibit was made of relics of the late E. J. Glave, who was one of Stanley's lieutenants, and who was sent out by this company in 1893 to cross the "Dark Continent." Just as he had completed his journey, in May, 1895, he died of a fever at Matabi. He was then only thirty-three years old. This collection occupies a long case over which are an African bow and spear crossed on an oval shield of half-tanned deerskin and flanked by the bleached skulls and blackened horns of African goats. It is intended to keep the collection on exhibition several days.

FATE OF BULL-HEADED MULLETS

Catch of 12,000 Pounds of This Fish—Coarse Seine Let Small Ones Escape.

ELBERON, N. J., Nov. 1.—Capt. John Jeffery, one of the leading pound fishermen on the coast, had 12,000 pounds of bull-headed mullets, weighing each from one to one and a half pounds, in one of his nets yesterday. The meshes of the net were quite coarse and permitted the smaller fish to escape.

This is regarded as one of the most remarkable catches ever made on the shore.

The mullets were shipped this morning to New-York, where a good price had been offered for them by the large dealers in sea food.

HINKLE SIMULATED DROWNING

Arrested for Fraud on Insurance Company—Said He Was Glad He Was Alive—Case Similar to Dr. Fraker's.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Nov. 1.—The capture of George W. Hinkle reveals a case very similar to the Dr. Fraker life insurance swindle.

Hinkle left his home at Barr's Store, a small village in Macoupin County, June 10, 1894, and, accompanied by two friends, started for Grafton, on the Mississippi River, on a pleasure expedition. When the party reached the river they concluded to take a swim.

Hinkle paddled out from shore, and, after a time, startled his companions with a cry for help. They were unable to reach him, and he disappeared, being drowned. As he was generally supposed his family—a wife and five children—mourned him as dead.

He had $5,000 insurance in the Covenant Mutual Life of Galesburg, in favor of his wife, and $2,000 in the Travelers' Accident Association in favor of his brother.

The Travelers' eventually paid over to Hinkle's brother's lawyer the $2,000, to be held in trust until Oct. 1.

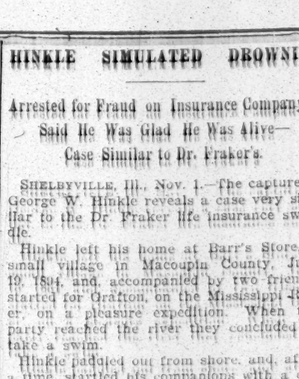
The Covenant, however, has had detectives searching for Hinkle, and yesterday he was found at work at a sawmill north of here. When arrested he confessed his identity, and said he was glad he was alive. He was taken to Carlinville for trial.

NEW ROCHELLE'S EVENTFUL DAY

SOUVENIR OF ITS GREAT FIRE NEXT FIGURE TO BE ISSUED.

A Handsome Book to Contain an Accurate History of the Force and Portraits of Prominent Officials.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The Fire Department of New-Rochelle is preparing a souvenir of the great fire which destroyed that city on the night of July 4, 1892, and celebration that will be known as the souvenir fire.



James Ross,
Chief of New Rochelle's Fire Department.

The book, which will be issued in many respects, has cost a great deal of labor and money. It will be a book of thirty-two pages, handsomely printed and illustrated.

Copies of the book will be sent to each company that took part in the parade, and to every member of the New-Rochelle Fire Department. The book will be finished and sent out in a few days.

The souvenir will have a real value, since it will contain an accurate history of the Fire Department. It will contain vignettes of the seven ex-Chiefs of the department, with fac similes of their signatures. There will also be a page portrait of Peter J. Shearwood, first Chief of the New-Rochelle Fire Department, and one of James Ross.

Peter J. Shearwood,
First Chief of the New Rochelle Fire Department.

present Chief of the department. There will be portraits of Henry S. Clarke, President of New-Rochelle; of the principal officers of the village, and of the village Fire Department.

The New-Rochelle Fire Department was founded in February, 1801. The seven ex-Chiefs are Peter J. Shearwood, William H. Revere, George W. Davids, Martin Burns, Louis H. Pagan, George T. Davis, and Jacob W. Steves. The ex-Chiefs now living are Peter J. Shearwood, Louis H. Pagan, and George T. Davis.

The work of planning and preparing the souvenir has been carried out by ex-Chief George T. Davis.

CENSUS OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Not So Many by 14,500 as They Thought They Were—Explanation.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1.—Henry E. Tiepke, the Superintendent of Census, has made his official returns for this city, and the figures are disappointing. Providence was supposed to have a population of 160,000. Instead, it has 145,472, against 132,146 in 1890, and 118,070 in 1885.

The large and growing suburbs of Cranston, Johnston, North Providence, and East Providence have drawn thousands from this city, who have built homes there to avoid heavy taxes, but who do all their business here.

On Lucania and Britannic.

The Cunader Lucania, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, made a fast voyage, but did not succeed in equaling her own record of 5 days 7 hours and 23 minutes. Her time of passage was 5 days 9 hours and 20 minutes. The best day's run was made Thursday, when the ship ran 544 miles. Capt. McKay thinks the Lucania would at least have equaled her record had not the ship been delayed by the storm which met her the night before she arrived.

Among the vessel's passengers were G. G. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. William Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Baylis, Edward Burnett, J. W. Champney, Sir Graeme D. Elphinstone, Major John Barclay Fossit and Mrs. Fossit, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Gans and Miss Ethel Gans, Mrs. W. L. Hepton and Miss Dorothy Hepton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Austin Obdyke, Mr. and Mrs. B. Schlesinger and the Misses Schlesinger, Mr. and Mrs. J. Galt Smith, Sir Donald A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and Miss Twombly.

The White Star liner Britannic had among her passengers from Liverpool, Gen. H. M. Clst, Mrs. Clst, and the Misses Clst, Mr. and Mrs. S. Victor Constant and Miss May Constant, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Gaines and the Misses Gaines, Walter E. Jones, W. Hamilton Noyes, Capt. C. H. Paynter, and J. Hull Rankin.

St. Paul Gas Company's Plant Sold.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 1.—It is announced that the St. Paul Gaslight Company has sold out its plant to Eastern parties, including its gas and electric works and franchises. The names of the purchasers are not given to the public, but it is said they already control the gas plants in a number of cities.

HOLMES TRUSTS THE JURY

No Evidence for the Defense in the Philadelphia Murder Trial.

WEAK CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION

The Court Grants but a Short Time in Which to Prepare Arguments—No Important Testimony Offered.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Holmes to-day threw himself upon the mercy of the jury. When the Commonwealth closed its case this afternoon his attorneys announced that they considered the prosecution had not made out its charge of murder, and they would rest their case upon the evidence offered by the Commonwealth and submit no testimony in defense of the prisoner. This decision was made by Holmes upon the advice of a well known lawyer, who was at one time retained by the prisoner.

Mrs. Pietzel was the first witness to-day. Her testimony in the main was unimportant. In answer to a question by the defense, she admitted that she had been arrested in Boston on a charge which she believed they called conspiracy. This question was objected to by the prosecution, but was allowed by the Court.

John Ling was a reluctant witness. It was only after repeated questioning that Ling said he was not employed at present. Then, after some more pressing, he admitted that he had been engaged in selling an patent medicine. Ling refused to give Mr. Graham a sample of the medicine when asked from him, he had the manuscript of Mrs. Pietzel's book, and that he got the manuscript from Mr. Shoemaker, one of the defendant's lawyers.

Mr. Rotan tried to get the witness to say that a number of changes were made in the manuscript after Pietzel's original manuscript, for Miss Yoke, had been written.

Miss Amy Lyons, a typewriter, testified that she copied the manuscript for the book. She said that she took it from Shoemaker.

Miss Lyons was shown a specimen of Holmes's handwriting and said that it resembled the writing of the manuscript she copied.

Mr. Rotan asked the witness if the handwriting of the manuscript was all the same. She said she thought it was.

Holmes seemed greatly interested in the evidence, and, taking the book showed Mr. Rotan parts in it to submit to Miss Lyons.

Holmes marked certain passages, but when Mr. Rotan was about to show the book to Miss Lyons, Mr. Graham objected to the marks. They were erased, and the book given to Miss Lyons, and she was asked to read the passages and say if she remembered copying them. She said she thought they were different.

Dr. Henry Leffman, an expert chemist, described the different effects upon the human body of chloroform, taken internally and inhaled. Under cross-examination, Dr. Leffman said that when taken internally chloroform was not a particularly violent poison, and the chances of recovery were good. Death from inhaled chloroform is much more deadly. When inhaled by a strong man, chloroform first produces a somewhat violent movement of the muscles, and then they relax and become limp. Dr. Leffman thought that it would be an even chance if chloroform was administered to a man in sufficient quantity. And it requires, though, he thought it could be done by a skilled operator.

Mr. Rotan held a consultation with Holmes, and then asked Dr. Leffman if it was possible for a person to kill himself by inhaling chloroform or by taking it internally. To both of these questions Dr. Leffman answered "Yes."

Mr. Graham asked Dr. Leffman if he had not testified in his examination in chief that the conditions in this case were not inconsistent with the theory of the self-administration of chloroform, and the witness said he had.

Mr. Rotan put the witness through a close line of examination tending toward sustaining the theory of the defense that Pietzel committed suicide. He brought out some points favorable to this theory, but in the main the opinion of Dr. Leffman was adverse to the defense.

The defense developed what will be its specific denial during Dr. Leffman's examination. Mr. Rotan asked Dr. Leffman if, in an alcoholic stomach such as Pietzel's was, it was not possible that the irritation of the stomach came from chloroform as well as from the liquor.

hand. He told her mother that an uncle had died and left him considerable property, and that he was going to assume his uncle's name, H. W. Howard, Holmes told Miss Yoke that the only relative he had in the world was an aunt in Africa, whereas in reality he had a number of relatives in New-Hampshire.

During the recital Holmes looked much disconcerted, and hung his head as if ashamed.

Mr. Rotan asked Miss Yoke whether or not she was sure she was not Holmes's wife.

Miss Yoke did not reply, and for the first time turned her eyes toward Holmes. There was much distress in the look, but something also that was far different from hate.

Mr. Shoemaker said he wished to take exception to that part of the District Attorney's opening speech referring to the killing of the Pietzel children, as the defense feared it would prejudice the jury against the defendant.

The Judge would grant no exception, but told the two attorneys that if Mr. Graham referred to the subject in his closing argument he would stop him.

Mr. Rotan said that the defense was satisfied that the Commonwealth had failed to prove its case, and that there was a reasonable doubt from the evidence that Pietzel was killed in the house at 1,316 Callowhill Street. He asked the Court either to discharge the prisoner or charge the jury to acquit Holmes.

Judge Arnold refused to make a rule discharging the prisoner, and said that the case must go to the jury.

Mr. Rotan asked for a recess for two or three hours, saying that he and his colleague had not had time to consult with their client and arrange the line of defense.

Judge Arnold refused to grant the request, stating that the defense must either proceed with its side of the case or allow the case to go to the jury.

Mr. Rotan then asked and was granted permission to speak privately to the Judge.

After a whispered conversation between Mr. Rotan and Judge Arnold, the latter announced that a recess of half an hour would be taken.

Mr. Rotan and Mr. Shoemaker returned to court at 3:15 o'clock, and held a five-minutes' consultation with Judge Arnold and Mr. Graham, at the conclusion of which the Judge directed that Holmes be brought back to court. Before the prisoner was brought in it was announced that the defense would rest its case on the Commonwealth's testimony. Holmes was brought in directly, and, although it must have been a trying moment for him, he showed no evidence of discomposure.

Mr. Rotan stated to the Court the conclusion he and Mr. Shoemaker had arrived at. Mr. Rotan said they had arrived at this conclusion because lack of time prevented them bringing important witnesses from a distance, and also because they felt that the Commonwealth had not made out its case.

The defense was willing to rest, with the proviso, however, that the Court did not hasten them with their speeches, and would allow the case to go over until to-morrow morning. This was agreeable to Mr. Graham, and it was agreed that the closing arguments on both sides should be made to-morrow, and the case given to the jury, and the Court then adjourned at 1:30 until to-morrow morning.

The closing arguments and the charge of the Judge will probably consume the better part of to-morrow, but the case will in all likelihood be given to the jury to-morrow afternoon.

BATTLE IS FOR THE PEOPLE

WHAT CONGRESSMAN SULZER SAYS OF THE CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

Democratic Party Pledged to Home Rule, and It Speaks to the Point on Excise, He Declares.

A large and enthusiastic German-American meeting was held last night, under the auspices of the Democrats of the Tenth Assembly District, at Concordia Hall, 28 Avenue A. Nearly every prominent Democrat on the east side, between Fourteenth Street and Houston Street, was present. Congressman William Sulzer was one of the first speakers. He made a masterly and eloquent address on the issues in the campaign. Among other things, he said:

The one paramount question in this city is the personal liberty of the people. There are those who believe in personal liberty, and there are those who do not. The former are in the great majority. The latter will find this out on election day. The people of this city want to govern themselves. There is too much interference at present. We are governed too much and bossed too much. The Democratic Party believes in and insists on home rule for cities. This is a cardinal doctrine of its faith. We oppose all sumptuary legislation. We denounce the blue laws now on the statute books as obsolete and obnoxious, against the sentiment of the people, and we demand their immediate repeal by the next Legislature.

You will find nothing in the Republican platform against the blue laws or demanding their repeal. Not a word in the platform about personal liberty or a liberal excise law. Not a promise. Not a pledge. No hope for relief. On the contrary, the Republican Party of this State, by solemn and deliberate enunciation, demands the maintenance of these Sunday laws, and its apostle of high license, no less a person than Warner Miller, tells us the platform means the enforcement as well as the maintenance of these laws; and in a public speech in this city he reiterated it, and said that the Republican Party means not only to maintain these obnoxious and obsolete Sunday laws on the statute book, but to insist on their rigid enforcement from now henceforward, so long as the Republican Party remains in control of the legislative branch of the State Government.

The Democratic Party does not believe in humbug, sham reform, or hypocrisy. It speaks boldly and to the point on the excise question. It means just what it says. It dodges nothing, conceals nothing, but appeals to the intelligence, the common sense, and the manhood of the masses, and with commendable courage and fearlessness meets the exigencies demanded by the question of the hour. Warner Miller says there are no blue laws. He must be color blind. But then he admits he is no lawyer. They are not enforced in any other part of the State, in no other city of the State, except in this city. We promise their immediate repeal. The Republicans promise their maintenance and their rigid and vigorous enforcement.

These old blue laws are so absurd, so preposterous, so ridiculous, that discussion of them becomes laughable and ludicrous. It shows the professions of Mr. Roosevelt in a very unenviable light, and proves his animus against the masses of the people and his discrimination and partiality in regard to the execution and enforcement of all the laws. The Democratic Party finds no fault with him for obeying his oath of office and enforcing the laws as he finds them on the statute books, but it takes him to task for his inconsistency, and for trying to enforce one peculiar old section of the excise law on Sunday, when he ignores all the other laws. Consistency is a very bright jewel, but it is not in the reform crown of the President of the Police Board.

The Republican Party is a proscriptive party. It has no love for the masses. It hates the people. It believes in centralizing power, grasping it for self-perpetuation, and taking it away from the people. It ridicules their intelligence, doubts their manhood, and laughs to scorn their common sense. It would establish here, if it could, an oligarchy. Its policy leads on to empire.

The Democratic Party believes the people should govern themselves, that they should have as much liberty as possible, consistent with the public peace, and that the least government compatible with public safety and security is the best government.

In this campaign we are fighting a great battle for the people. It is not a question of individuals, not a question of halls, factions, or organizations, but an issue that must be decided now and for all time, the question whether the people are capable of governing themselves, and whether the people are the real masters or whether the office holders are.

"Let us hold firm to the great truths of Democracy," said Mr. Sulzer, "and on election night flash on every wire the glad tidings all over the country by the light of the Democratic Star of Hope that New-York City is a Democratic city; that the people have been true to themselves; that New-York State will elect a Democratic Governor next year, and give her Electoral vote to the nominees of the next Democratic National Convention."

No More Goods on Approval.

From The Philadelphia Call.

Several large retail stores have put a stop to the practice of sending home goods to customers for inspection, or, in the trade term, "approval," as they find that such articles are often used, and then returned with the statement that they do not answer the purpose.

A woman well known in fashionable circles lately ordered from a foremost house two dozen fairy lamps sent to her residence on approval. Two days afterward she gave a dinner party. Among the guests was a member of the firm she had so lately visited. The fairy lamps were used with pleasing effect on the table, sparkling among the flowers and greens, or shining in shady nooks about the dining room.

Imagine the surprise of the merchant the day after to receive the lamps back, as a clerk informed him, with a polite note that they did not suit. It is a positive fact that the stumps of the burned candles and the grease drippings had not been removed.

Fusion in North Carolina.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

The now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't talk about fusion by leading Republican and Populist politicians deceives nobody. They are going to fuse again without doubt, unless somebody should give them a hypodermic injection of principle. The only thing that troubles them is this: Can they fool the people all the time? They know they have fooled them once. They are a little afraid that the people really believe in some principle and will not follow them into another betrayal. That is all this Rep. and Pop. hubbub means.

LAST RALLY FOR GROUT

Regular Democrats of Brooklyn Have an Enthusiastic Meeting.

"BOSS" HUGH M'LAUGHLIN PROMINENT

The Local Issues and Some Personal Matters Dwelt on by the Candidate—Promises to Uphold the City Charter.

The regular Democrats of Brooklyn held their last great rally of the campaign last night at the Academy of Music. The building was filled in every part with an enthusiastic audience, and the reception accorded Edward M. Grout, the Mayoralty candidate, was much warmer than when he first appeared before the regular organization in the Academy of Music a week ago last Wednesday night.

"Boss" Hugh McLaughlin is making no effort to keep in the background in this campaign. He was again in evidence last night, as he was on the occasion of the previous mass meeting of the regulars at the same place. Last night he early took up his stand in Montague Street, near the stage entrance, and remained there until the meeting was half over, surrounded by half a dozen of the old leaders. His position was very conspicuous.

John L. Shea called the mass meeting to order. Ex-Park Commissioner Daniel M. Somers was elected Permanent Chairman. He made a brief speech.

Judge Beebe's Speech.

Judge George M. Beebe of Sullivan County, N. Y., was the first speaker. He talked almost exclusively on State issues, devoting most of his address to the subject of the legislative apportionment of the Constitutional Convention, which he characterized as a gross outrage on the people of New-York and Brooklyn.

Judge Beebe quoted St. Paul as in favor of personal liberty, and he raised a laugh by saying that St. Paul knew fully as much about religion as the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst.

The speaker reminded the audience that the tax rate of the State under Gov. Morton had been raised 50 per cent. He said Senator Hill had been more outrageously abused than any American statesman since Thomas Jefferson.

"They have had a reform Legislature in session in Albany," he said, "and it might have been in session yet if the Grand Jury had not got in session."

A harmless old man crept to a front seat on the stage while Judge Beebe was speaking, and caused some laughter by his grimaces. A policeman led him off the stage.

When Edward M. Grout came forward to speak he was greeted by an outburst of cheering that lasted several minutes. The applause was hearty and long continued.

Mr. Grout on the Issues.

Mr. Grout spoke for half an hour, touching all the local issues.

After a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Grout said:

Before proceeding to dwell at length upon some of the issues directly involved between us and between our real adversary in the field, the Republican Party, I must speak of some matters of a personal nature, for we have been subjected to a fire in the rear, and to an attack having no real relation to the actual contest.

In answer to the statement of the reformers that he had never been suggested as a candidate before his nomination, Mr. Grout read an editorial from one of the local papers of April 1, 1895, suggesting him, among others, as the Democratic Mayoralty candidate. He denied that he deserted the reform organization a year ago, and in support of his action in voting for D. B. Hill for Governor, said the Reform Democracy had gone to the Saratoga Convention promising to abide by the result of the convention, but, on being refused admission, had bolted the ticket. Continuing, Mr. Grout said:

I therefore supported the candidacy of David B. Hill, and I say that it was no desertion on my part to do that and to preside a year ago at the mass meeting held in this building in his behalf.

It became evident last year to some people who this year are against me that they could not control my actions, but that I would follow my own judgment, and I charge here to-night that if you could look into the secrets of the hearts of those men you would find that it was this inability on their part to control me last year which leads to their opposition this year, and that it ill becomes them who failed in this effort of control last year to now charge before the people of this city that, if elected Mayor, I would be subject to the control of "Boss" McLaughlin or of any other boss in the City of Brooklyn. It must not be forgotten that I have all my life long been independent, and that; I am the candidate not only of the regular Democracy, but also of the independent citizens who held a great mass meeting in this hall three weeks ago. If to be the candidate of the regular Democracy unfits a man for office, as seems to be the claim, why then, may I ask, did the other organization seek to obtain that nomination for Mr. Healy, for Mr. Peabody, for Mr. Greene, and finally for Mr. Shepard himself?

They say I have done nothing for the cause of reform. I ask you, people of Brooklyn, whether you can look at my record and my associations and say that this is true.

Prizes Mr. Shepard's Letter.

Mr. Grout told his hearers that he would give them proof that he had been commended by Edward M. Shepard. He said:

I have here a letter, written to me after I had obtained, in a taxpayer's suit, a victory which seemed to be of some account, whether finally sustained or not, to the people of this city. I have never before made use of a private letter. But I have never before been publicly attacked by the writer of a private letter and by his friends upon grounds of which are refuted by the admissions of the private letter. I am going to read you, therefore, a letter written by Mr. Shepard himself as a witness to my Democracy and to at least my efforts in the cause of reform and good government. I read it on the same principle which allows the use of such letters in court when a witness's testimony is contradictory to his statements in a prior letter:

172 CONGRESS STREET,
BROOKLYN, May 7, 1895.

Dear Mr. Grout: I sincerely congratulate you on your fine victory. It is by far the best thing yet done to undo the iniquities for the undoing of which the campaign of 1893 was fought. Hinrichs's enforcement of the arrears laws against the rich and Yonge's campaign against the Police Justices, taken with your more important achievement, are the three best things done to make public administration better in the city since Mayor Boody went out. It is not unreasonable for us to take some satisfaction out of the fact that, if the wrongdoers were Democrats in name, those who righted the wrongs were Democrats both in name and reality. Faithfully yours,

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

To EDWARD M. GROUT.

These are Mr. Shepard's opinions, not mine. I read them to answer him and his friends.

Referring to M. J. Coffey and P. H. McCarren, regular Democratic candidates for the State Senate, Mr. Grout said they did not enter into the Mayoralty issue at all.

Present Administration's Record.

Proceeding, Mr. Grout said:

The issues of this campaign are the questions which have arisen out of the record of the present administration. It is upon that record that the Republican candidate now stands. He brings no new matter into the discussion. He undertakes himself no discussion of municipal affairs. He seems to have no ideas of his own about the City of Brooklyn or its government. He stands solely and only upon the record of Charles A. Schieren, and the real issues of this campaign are the things which Charles A. Schieren has done.

Mr. Grout reiterated his declaration that 4,000 children were unable to get into the public schools at all, and that 10,000 more children were able to get into school for only half of each day. He charged, and adduced the published statement of President J. Edward Swanstrom in support of his charge, that the failure to provide school facilities rested not on the Board of Education, but on Mayor Schieren.

Coming to the subject of the public debt and the increase in the tax rate, Mr. Grout said:

No attempt has been made to meet the charge that the debt of the city has grown by $8,500,000, and the debt of the county by $4,700,000; nor that the tax rate, increased as it is, is not as great as it would be if it covered the same field as tax rates have covered heretofore in this city. No attempt has been made to show that the action of the Bridge Trustees, of whom the Mayor is one, concerning the plaza at the Bridge, was ill conceived, was a gift of public property without compensation, and was absolutely without authority in law. After this last charge had been made, after the Mayor had consented to the occupation of this plaza by the elevated railroads, without compensation, and when the trolley roads asked that they also be admitted on this public land, and they had as much right there as the elevated roads, which is no right at all, the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn dodged the question by himself moving, at a meeting of the Bridge Trustees, that the application of the trolley railroads be postponed until Nov. 11, six days after election day.

I see that the Mayor has eulogized his Corporation Counsel. Can the Mayor tell us when, if ever, prior to this present week, this Corporation Counsel has tried any case to which the City of Brooklyn was a party? I know of none.

The Great Trolley Strike.

Mr. Grout discussed the position of the Schieren administration during the great trolley strike in January, 1895. He said:

But the great blight on the record of this administration occurred during the strike last Winter. We have had strikes in the City of Brooklyn before, but never another so weakly and so inefficiently handled by the Mayor and Commissioner of Police; never another which came to such serious proportions as this last Winter. I propose to give the Mayor the benefit of every doubt on this question; I do not propose to criticise his general conduct, except to say that I think and believe, and most of the people of the City of Brooklyn think, that many an ordinary man in the Mayor's place would have been far wiser than Charles A. Schieren was last Winter. I was myself, in my capacity as Judge Advocate, a position legal rather than military, called upon for military service, and I felt, and said then, as I am sure most of the militia themselves felt, that the call for the troops might have been avoided, as it was avoided years before under Police Commissioners Bell and Carroll. But during that strike the railroad companies demanded from the city special police protection. They asked and they received the services of the entire police force of the city, and of 500 or 600 special policemen engaged for that purpose, and we had a policeman on the front of every car and a policeman on the back platform of every car and a policeman on every block through streets where the cars ran.

All this was furnished to the trolley railroads by the City of Brooklyn without any compensation or any reimbursement. I speak of it more especially because my Republican friends tell the City of Brooklyn that they want a business man and not a lawyer. Of course, the first answer to that is that any lawyer who is able to make his bread and butter at his profession must also be a business man. But there is another reason, and a reason directly related to this occurrence last Winter, of which I have been speaking, which shows that a lawyer may be of service in the Mayor's chair.

I have here a law book, the charter of the City of Brooklyn, which ought to be the Bible of every Mayor, and I find here a provision that whenever any person or corporation desires a special police protection, they may have it upon first paying to the City of Brooklyn the cost of it. I have spoken of this matter before during this campaign, but I wish now to make a charge in relation to it which I have not heretofore made.

It is not only true that the City of Brooklyn never obtained one dollar from the railroad companies for the special police protection which they had at the hands of the public last Winter, but it is also true that this provision of law was called expressly to the attention of the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn during the strike, and that, notwithstanding his knowledge thus obtained, he did not attempt to collect this money from the railroad companies. Our Republican friends are advertising "public money for public work." Here was an expenditure of public money for railroad work.

Mr. Grout called attention to the fact that F. W. Wurster, his Republican opponent, had kept absolute silence on the excise question.

Would Stand by the Charter.

Mr. Grout aroused great applause in one part of his speech by holding up the city charter in both hands before the audience and saying:

"I understand the Republicans are laughing at Grout and his charter. But I tell you, if I am elected Mayor, I will keep it on my table all the time."

Ex-Judge Abram H. Dailey spoke after Mr. Grout.

OPPOSED TO SHEPARD LITERATURE.

In the Interest of Wurster a Policeman Refuses to Let It Be Distributed.

A Brooklyn policeman last night objected to messenger boys distributing circulars and cards bearing the name of Edward M. Shepard on Montague Street, in the vicinity of the Academy of Music, where the regular Democrats were holding a meeting.

Messenger Boy 98, who had been employed by the Democratic Reform Organization, was chased from Montague Street by a policeman who did not interfere with boys who were distributing cards in the interest of Frederick W. Wurster.

Messenger Boy 98 endeavored to return in order to give out the campaign literature, but the policeman sent him across the City Hall Square into Fulton Street.

The police of the Adams Street Precinct were notified of the discrimination that was shown, and Capt. Kenney promised to investigate it.

FOUR MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR

Comparative Statement of the Government's Receipts and Expenditures—Deficit for October Only $6,601,677.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Treasury official comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the four months of the fiscal year to date and for the month of October was issued to-day. The deficit for the first third of the fiscal year is stated at $16,848,335, or at the rate of $48,000,000 for the fiscal year. For the month of October the deficit or excess of expenditures over receipts is stated at $6,601,677. As compared with September the receipts for October were $350,000 greater and the expenditures $10,000,000 larger.

In detail the statement shows:

Source.	October, 1895.	Since July 1, 1895.
Customs	$13,773,055	$58,143,654
Internal revenue	13,216,583	50,547,102
Miscellaneous	912,109	4,783 084
Total	$27,901,748	$113,473,820
Civil and miscellaneous	$9,904,099	$32,689,183
War	4,444,914	22,120,517
Navy	2,322,992	8,900,302
Indians	712,511	3,972,500
Pensions	11,890,475	47,656,101
Interest	5,168,431	14,021,595
Total	$34,503,425	$129,960,155

October, 1895, as compared with October, 1894, shows an increase in receipts of $6,750,000, while the expenditures for the same month also show an increase of nearly $2,000,000. The receipts for the first four months of this fiscal year, as compared with the first four months of the last fiscal year, show a decrease in revenue of $3,000,000. The expenditures of the first four months of this fiscal year show a decrease of $1,380,000, as compared with the corresponding months of the last fiscal year.

OCTOBER DEBT STATEMENT.

Obligations of the Government Incurred $5,321,472.08 Since September.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during October, of $5,321,472.08.

The interest-bearing debt increased $740. The non-interest-bearing debt decreased $116,632.85, and cash in the Treasury decreased $5,487,364.93.

The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business Oct. 31 were:

Interest-bearing debt	$747,361,560.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,681,670.26
Debt bearing no interest	377,335,876.04
Total	$1,126,379,106.90

The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were $591,102,673, a decrease of $9,125,020.

The total cash in the Treasury was $812,137,010.87.

The gold reserve was $92,943,179.

The net cash balance was $87,004,819.48.

There was a decrease in the month in gold coin and bars of $196,673.83, the total at the close being $143,360,838.92.

Of silver there was a decrease of $4,594,385.40.

Of the surplus there was in National bank depositories, $15,513,185.81, against $16,047,106.94 at the end of the preceding month.

Coin and Currency Figures.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The National bank-note circulation outstanding Oct. 31 was $213,798,228, an increase during the month of October of $1,035,991. The increase during the month based on bonds was $1,584,084.

Coin executed at United States mints during the month of October aggregated $8,059,200, as follows: Gold, $7,215,700; silver, $820,000, and one-cent pieces, $25,500. No standard silver dollars were coined at any of the mints.

Seized the Box Office Receipts.

From The Boston Commercial.

While imitation is said to be the sincerest flattery, it does not always pay. Recent events in the theatrical world prove that the "continuous performance" business does not succeed under everybody's direction, and one opera house which tried to retrieve its failing fortunes by adopting it has closed its doors. The box office receipts of this theatre were seized by a constable on Saturday night last. It was a ten-cent admission, paid in coppers by a gallery god. The constable got nine of the pennies, the ticket seller one, and the boy—got left.

REPUBLICANS MUST FIGHT

Democrats May Gain Legislators in Western New-York.

HOT CAMPAIGNS FOR THE SENATE

Many Assembly Districts in Doubt—Raines in Danger of Defeat for the Senate — Effect of Redistricting.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The excellent legislative nominations made by the Democrats in Western New-York this year are likely to prove an important factor in getting out the full Democratic vote Tuesday, and thus keeping down the Republican pluralities for the candidates on the State ticket in many of the strongholds of Republicansim.

A review of the situation shows that the Democrats are very likely to make gains in both Senate and Assembly from this section. There is no Democrat in the present Senate west of Albany, and the only Democratic Assemblymen west of Schoharie are John B. Stanchfield of Chemung and Cornelius Coughlin of the First Erie District, both of whom undoubtedly will be returned.

The new Constitution, while creating more Republican districts by increasing the total number of Senators and Assemblymen, has somewhat reduced the Republican pluralities in each, because fewer counties or towns are massed together. This should make it easier for popular Democrats to win here and there. Of the eleven Senatorial districts west of Onondaga, the Democrats have active candidates in all but two or three.

In the Thirty-ninth, Assemblyman Benjamin M. Wilcox depends upon the big Republican vote of Cayuga to pull him through as his party's Senatorial candidate. The Democratic nominee is S. Edwin Day, who was twice elected County Judge of Cayuga, a sufficient evidence of his popularity. Judge Day will carry Seneca, the other county in the district, and his friends hope for his election, as Wilcox has made enemies in his own county.

The Fortieth District is composed of Chemung, Schuyler, and Tompkins. The Republican candidate is Assemblyman Edwin C. Stewart of Tompkins County, a pronounced Platt man. This is J. Sloat Fassett's district, and the anti-Platt sentiment is strong. The Democratic candidate is Dr. J. Franklin Barnes of Schuyler. Chemung is a Democratic county whenever Senator Hill is in the field, and may be depended upon to give a plurality for Dr. Barnes. If he can carry his own county of Schuyler, Barnes will be elected. Thus Schuyler becomes the battleground of a very close district.

When the Republicans of the Forty-first District set aside both their Steuben candidates—Nichols and Sherwood—and nominated John S. Sheppard of Yates, they probably did the best thing possible from their point of view. Still, the Democratic candidate, Thomas Hassett of Steuben, is a man who fights to win, and his political experience at Albany as doorkeeper of the Assembly has made him familiar with State politics. He will make the most of any Republican disaffection that may exist in Steuben.

John Raines of the Wayne-Ontario district has the fight of his life on his hands, and his Democratic opponent, J. Henry Metcalf, County Judge of Ontario County, continues to receive notable accessions from the Republican ranks. One of the latest is Oscar F. Ray, the most prominent Republican of the town of Canadice, who was once his party's candidate for the Assembly. The Rev. S. G. Hopkins of Palmyra is also out against Raines.

Monroe will this year have two Senators, for the first time in its history. The re-election of Cornelius R. Parsons in the Forty-third District is conceded by the Democrats, but in the Forty-fourth, Charles H. Wiltsie, a wealthy young man of Rochester, is giving Henry Harrison, Aldridge's Brockport discovery, a hard fight. Wiltsie may win, as the Republican plurality in the district is not much over a thousand.

There is a red-hot fight in the Forty-fifth District between two Niagara candidates, Timothy E. Ellsworth, the former Senator, whom Platt forced on the Republicans of the district against their wishes, and County Judge David Millar, an able and popular Democrat. In view of the Republican revolt in Niagara, Judge Millar's supporters claim that county by a handsome plurality. Republican Genesee can hardly fail to do well by Ellsworth. In Orleans a peculiar state of affairs exists, due to the high-handed action of Platt's local representatives in forcing a slate through the County Convention which is obnoxious to many of the best Republicans of the county. Should there be a general bolt among the Republicans of Orleans, as some have predicted, Judge Millar's chances for the Senatorship would be good, but the odds are against him.

Frank P. Hulette, the editor of a Democratic paper at Arcade, is making an energetic canvass against L. H. Humphrey in the Forty-sixth District, but with small hope of success, in view of the heavy Republican pluralities given by the three counties composing the district—Wyoming, Livingston, and Allegany.

The Democrats ought to win half a dozen Assemblymen in the western section, considering the strength of their nominations. Seneca is said to be almost sure for the Democrats this time. Their candidate is W. H. Kinne, a former member. The Republicans turned down Harry M. Glen this trip, and named Alton J. Boorom, a new man in State politics. Reports from Yates are very encouraging for the Democrats, who are supporting ex-Sheriff William T. Beaumont. Mr. Beaumont is very popular, while the present Republican member, Everett Brown, cannot command the support of all elements of his party. Frank B. Brown, editor of The Corning Democrat, is making a thorough canvass of the First Steuben District against James S. Harrison, while in the Second, Ira G. Day is opposed to Joel Clark, Republican.

Monroe will undoubtedly return two of its Republican members—Charles J. Smith and James M. E. O'Grady—and probably the third—William W. Armstrong—though Edward M. Redmond is making an active campaign in Armstrong's district. In the Fourth District the Democrats have a strong candidate in the person of John H. Foley, an ex-Alderman and now Deputy State Dairy Commissioner. His Republican opponent, Thomas H. Eddy, cannot poll the full party vote.

Assemblyman George Bullard of Orleans was entitled, by party custom, to a renomination, but the Platt men selected Fred L. Downs instead, and he may be defeated by W. H. H. Goff, the Democratic nominee. Niagara gets back its two members by the new Constitution, and the Democrats will endeavor to elect both their nominees—Augustus F. Premus in the First and E. T. Williams in the Second. The Republican candidates are Henry E. Warner and Frank A. Dudley.

Robbins of Allegany, Nixon of Chautauqua, Kelsey of Livingston, and Horton of Wayne are among the few Republicans renominated. They are from counties where the Democracy is hopelessly in the minority. Nearly all the other Republican members from Western New-York will be men unknown outside their own counties.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation as chambermaid and assistant in the laundry for a girl who has been in her employ two years, and whom she can cordially recommend. Call at present employer's, Saturday and Monday, 80 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two young women; one as chambermaid and do plain sewing; the other as waitress; in private family or boarding house; personal reference given. 206 East 73d St., Archibald's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress, or do waiting, in a small family; has five years' city reference. L. S., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; sews on all kinds of machines; good reference. 312 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl in small private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. 59 West 11th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl to do light chamberwork and assist a lady with sewing; has best personal reference. Last employer's, 189 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl; lately landed; chambermaid and waitress in private family. 239 West 37th St., store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; reference from last employer. Call, from 10 to 12, at 2 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a first-class girl; best reference. Call, two days, 450 East 148th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; best of reference. Walsh, 215 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good reference. 161 East 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can be generally useful. 6 East 53d St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a plain family; best city reference. Janitor, 112 West 61st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; private family; best city references. M. G., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; assist with other work; city reference. Call, Friday, at 225 West 53d St., Mrs. Small.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl; no objection to a flat; best references. 1,316 3d Av., Wells's bell.

LADY WISHES A PLACE FOR HER CHAMBERMAID; wait on lady; do sewing; highest reference from present employer's. Can be seen at 313 West 75th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking; first-class baker; desserts of all kinds; reference last employer. A., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By North of Ireland woman as excellent family cook; will assist with washing; small family; best city reference. 263 West 52d St., grocery.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; city reference. 250 West 33d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook in a private family; no objections to coarse washing; best city reference; three years in last place. 136 West 10th St., laundry.

COOK.—By French cook in private family; understands pastry and bakery; thoroughly competent in her duties; high city reference. G. B., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good and satisfactory city reference. 127 West 40th St.

COOK.—First-class; private family; understands soups, cream, jellies; entrées; good baker; best references. N. T., care of Mrs. Duggan, 110 West 17th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds made dishes; excellent on puff, crust, and sweets; good city reference. M. M., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook by day, week, or month; in private family; city or country; good city reference. 354 West 39th St., third floor.

COOK.—By an experienced Swedish cook, understanding all branches of cooking; in private family; best city references. Lundblom, 363 West 36th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; best references. M. C., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an American woman as competent cook; plain washing; private family; reliable references. 409 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; soups and desserts; good reference. 241 East 42d St., first floor.

COOK.—Competent; in private family; city or country; good references. 227 East 28th St., Crane's bell.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds of dishes; best city reference. 872 6th Av.

COOK.—Economical; French and German cooking; four years' reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a young girl in private family; good reference from last place. 98 Malden Lane, janitor's rooms, third floor.

COOK.—First-class in all branches; soups, entrées; excellent baker; creams and desserts; by day, week, or month. 152 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; best references. M. C., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By German woman, first-class cook; go out by the day. 150 Amsterdam Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a competent woman in private family as cook; city reference. B. L., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young German; best city references; wages, $20. B., Times Advertisement Office, 1,338 3d Av.

COOK.—In private family; no washing; competent in all her work; best reference. M. M., 254 8th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. C. D. E., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find regular weekly day's work for an experienced cleaner; thoroughly competent and accustomed to care of handsome parlors. 23 East 39th St., present employer's.

DAY'S WORK.—By a neat German person to go out washing, ironing, and cleaning for private family, or offices; best reference. 225 East 22d St., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a laundress to go out Mondays and Tuesdays by the day to do washing and ironing. 236 West 19th St., third floor, third bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER wants work at home or by day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel and alter into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—An experienced dressmaker in private family; understands cutting and fitting. Call at 17 West 31st St., for three days, or send card. M. C., resident.

DRESSMAKERS.—Two French dresmakers, just arrived from Paris, wish work with dressmaker or by the day or home; good references. J. G., 228 East 75th St.

DRESSMAKING.—By a lady with many years experience; going out by the day. 311 Columbus Av., near 75th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined, educated German; capable of teaching; willing to do sewing and give her entire devotion. 128 West 67th St., fourth floor, left.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German; with highest references; to take charge of children, or as visiting governess. R. Dronia, 28 Sutton Place.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young woman to take care of bachelor apartment. 40 West 59th St., ninth floor.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Swedish woman, lately arrived, as general housewoker in small refined family; or as kitchenmaid in larger household. 108 East 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework or up-stairs work; willing and obliging; good city reference. 202 East 75th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By an experienced young girl, with chef or first-class woman cook; in first-class family; best reference. 102 East 52d St., Oliver's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent French Protestant girl; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; city references. M. H., care of Mrs. Marlin, 140 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent French Protestant girl; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; city references. L. M., care of Mrs. Marlin, 140 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; understands all her duties; five years' city references. E. D., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By competent, first-class seamstress; willing and obliging; best city reference. K. F., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By thorough woman; can take charge of the finest clothes, and to certify to present employer can be seen; no mixed work. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best references; last employer can be seen. 211 East 95th St.; ring janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; references from first families of city. M. W., 246 West 144th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman to go out by day as first-class laundress; best reference. 215 East 20th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family. Call, at present employer's, 10 West 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; personal city reference; no mixed work. 310 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family for the city. Ring Mulhern's bell, 429 West 52d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a thoroughly experienced English waitress; takes butler's place. Annie, 270 West 34th St.

Seamstresses.

A LADY CAN RECOMMEND A GOOD SEAMstress; by the day or week; plain dressmaking. 142 West 58th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl; will do waiting alone, or chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; three years' good city reference from last place. 200 East 39th St.; ring once.

WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as waitress or chambermaid; best references. Present employer's, 52 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly experienced Englishwoman in small first-class family. Annie, 270 West 34th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a Swedish woman, to take home ladies' and gentlemen's washing; first-class reference. Mrs. Norgren, 1,984 Park Av.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress to do work at home; laces a specialty. Hannigan's, 110 East 32d St.

WASHING.—Colored woman wants washing and ironing to take home or go out. 409 7th Av.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—By a massage operator; at residence, or to go to ladies'. 33 Columbus Av., near 60th St.

MANICURE.—Wishes few customers at her parlor or out. 10 East 17th St., near Broadway.

SHAMPOOING DONE REASONABLY (GOING out)

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Markets and Very Moderate Speculation.

RAINS WEST AND LOWER CABLES

Wheat at the Close Was Easy—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Easy —Cotton Lower—Coffee Higher.

The heavy rains reported in the West caused free realizing by local speculators, and the weakness was increased by the easier markets abroad, while the later dealings were at a slight rally through local covering, with a weak tone at the close. Provisions were without activity, and showed weakness. Cotton had a fair amount of attention, and closed lower. Coffee was dull, but made a slight advance.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	69¾@ ..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24 @ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.40 @ 3.50
Cotton, middling uplands	9 @ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	9.75 @10.25
Lard, Western steam	5.95 @ 5.95
Beef, family	9.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@ 23
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@ 4⅝
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15⅝@ 15⅝
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@ 11
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	11.65 @11.75
Lead	3.27½ @ 3.30

WHEAT—Contracts opened fairly active and ½@⅝c lower on reports of rains West and easier cables, with a further decline of ⅝@⅝c on local realizing; later there was a rally through covering by local shorts and the close steady at ⅜@⅝c decline.... Spot was easier and very quiet. Sales, 20,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 1¼c over December, free on board, afloat....Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern (New-York inspection) at 1¼@1¾c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard at 2⅝@3c over December; No. 1 Northern (Duluth inspection) at 1¼c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 2⅜c over December, free on board....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 131,144 bushels; receipts, 129,650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 1,785,630 bushels; in the interior, 1,252,887 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were influenced to a considerable extent by wheat, and closed steady at ¼@⅝c decline, with a fairly active business....Spot was easy and in moderate demand. Sales, 50,000 bushels No. 2 at 37½c, November, delivered, free on board, afloat, and 38⅝c; 8,000 bushels No. 2 white on private terms; 21,000 bushels No. 2 at 37c, elevator, and 4,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 38½c, delivered....Receipts, 210,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 209,610 bushels; in the interior, 280,521 bushels....Clearances hence, 117,202 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 292,495 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were easier and moderately active, with prices following wheat and corn, and the close weak at ⅛@¼c decline....Spot were quiet and a trifle steadier. ....Sales, 26,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25c; No. 3 white at 22¾c; No. 2 white, shipped, 26c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 24c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3, 23½c; rejected white, 23c; rejected mixed at 22½c; No. 2 Chicago, 25c; track mixed, 24@26c; track white, 25@29c for 20,000 bushels.... Receipts, 148,800 bushels; exports, 3,181 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	4,390,000	66 1-16@67⅝	67⅜
March	.....	@ ..	69⅝
May	1,130,000	69¼@69⅞	69½
Total	5,520,000		

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	55,000	36⅝@36⅝	36⅛
December	90,000	35 1-16@35¼	35⅛
January	15,000	34⅞@ ..	....
May	270,000	35½@35⅝	35⅝
Total	430,000		

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	10,000	23⅝@23⅞	23⅝
December	30,000	23⅞@24	23⅞
May	25,000	25⅜@25⅝	25⅝
No. 2 white—			
November	5,000	23⅞@ ..	23⅞
Total	70,000		

FLOUR—Business was slow, with prices generally unchanged. Sales, 12,450 bbls, including, of City Mills, 3,000 bbls patents, 1,550 bbls clear, 250 bbls extra, and 500 bbls fine, at quotations; 3,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.70; 300 bbls Winter super at $2.70; 600 bbls clear at $3.40; 750 bbls straights at $3.45; 1,050 bbls patents at $3.10@$3.85, and 300 bbls bakers' extra at $2.95.... Arrivals, 12,055 bbls and 12,110 sacks; exports, 11,119 bbls and 12,074 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 53,459 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@ ..
Supers	2.50@$2.70
No. 2	2.75@ 2.85
No. 1	3.00@ 3.15
Clears	3.00@ 3.40
Straights	3.45@ 3.50
White wheat straights	3.35@ 3.60
Patents	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.75@ 3.90
City patents	4.20@ 4.45
City clears	4.00@ 4.10
City extras	3.10@ 3.20
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City fine	2.80@ 2.85

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.50
No. 1	2.50@ 2.65	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.65@ 2.80	2.90@ 3.15
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.55
Patents	3.35@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.80
Special brands	3.50@ 3.65	3.65@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—In moderate demand at steady prices; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.90; fancy, $3.05.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $1.60@$1.65 per 100 lb....Buckwheat quoted at 32½c asked for State, delivered.

BARLEY—Nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Neglected and nominal. We quote: Western at 50@53c, two-rowed State at 70c, six-rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Less active at firm prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.50; cut, $3.30@$3.90; ground, $3@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.90@$2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here: State and Jersey quoted at about 42@44c; Western, 48c asked for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—Unchanged and very quiet. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.40; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white, do, $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75@77c; fine do, 90c.

FEED—Scarce and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@72½c; middlings, 75@80c; sharps, 87½@90c; rye feed, 80c; oil meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The movements in grass seeds were slack and in small lots. Clover, fair grades, quoted at 8@$6.75, and high grades at $7@$7.50 per 100 lb; timothy, fair grades, quoted at $3.75@$4, and high grades at $4.25@$5.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was an increasing number of small lines of tank crude lots offered, not only from Texas but from near-by mill sections, at 19c, mill price, and two or three were sold at that price when there was no question of the grade suiting, but for important lots bids were hardly over 18c. This would seem to contradict the "stronger tone South" that has been quoted by the trade, or at least in the instances referred to, since a little better price had been offered only a few days ago. There is no question that strong holding prices would be necessary in the event of the mills paying more money for seed, but beyond the tendency to hold there is nothing to characterize the market that way, while all buyers are against taking up supplies except as pressed by actual needs, while figuring upon a future market more in their favor. Prime new yellow is still nominally 28c, and prime old yellow 27c bid and 27¾c, and even 28c, asked. Crude in barrels quoted at 23@24c for off grade, and choice LINSEED was taken up moderately; American pressed at 47c and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in moderate jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was wanted; 32c quoted for city. COCOA-NUT OIL was very firm, with 6c asked for Cochin; Ceylon at 5¼c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 1.—Oil closed at 130, the only quotation to-day. Standard Oil Company's price, 125.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a slow market, yet prices were a trifle firmer at times through the day, although closing easier. The small stock of lard at Chicago had either been discounted or was without influence, in the belief that the supply in part had been moved from that point for holding elsewhere. The trading for export continued moderate at all points. New-York stocks: 10,103 tcs contract lard, and a total of 14,243 tcs, against 12,771 tcs Oct. 15; 12,089 bbls old and new pork, against 13,430 bbls last month, and 12,986 bbls Nov. 1, 1894. Chicago estimates its stocks as 11,000 tcs lard, 80,000 bbls pork, and 17,000,000 lbs short ribs. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 20,000 head. Stocks in Liverpool: 44,000 tcs lard, (51,000 tcs last month,) 2,200 tcs beef, 3,800 obls pork, 8,400 bxs bacon, 800 bxs hams, and 60,000 bxs cheese.

LARD—The West opened 2½ points lower, reacted 2½ points, and closed that much lower than Thursday, with a dull trading. November was at 5.47½c bid to 5.55c asked, closing at 5.50c, nominal; December at 5.50c bid to and closing at 5.55c, nominal; January at 5.65c bid, and 5.70c, closing at 5.65c bid; May at 5.85c to 5.90c asked, closing at 5.85c bid. Here there was an unsettled and weak market; cash quoted at 5.95c, nominal; sale of 150 tcs on private terms. City steam was steady at 5.00c. Sales of 50 tcs to refiners; also 150 tcs, to be bound, for export, on private terms. Options: October closed at 5.92c, nominal. Refined was dull; Continent quoted at 6.35c and South American at 6.70c. Compound at 4½@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was up 5@7½c, only to decline 7½@10c, and closing easy and dull, with November at $8.07½@$8.10, closing at $8.07½; December at $8.15@$8.22½, closing at $8.15, nominal; January at $9.10@$9.20, closing at $9.10@$9.12½, and May at $9.42½@$9.52½, closing at $9.42½. Here there was a slow and steady market, with sales of 150 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10.25; family mess, $11.75 @$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—Was varying slightly, closing easier than on Thursday, and dull, with short ribs at the West for November closing at 4.42½c; January was at 4.57½@4.62½c, closing at 4.57½c bid; May at 4.80@4.85c, closing at 4.80c bid.

CUTMEATS—There was a slow market for city meats, with an unsettled and easy range of prices. Sales include small lines of pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6¼c; city-pickled shoulders, 6c@6½c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¼c; 10-lb average, 6⅜c, pickled hams at 8½@9c. At Chicago: Fresh hams, 7½c for 12 lb, 7¾c for 14 lb, 6¾c for 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16 lb.

BEEF—There were moderate movements to exporters and home-trade buyers, while prices were held steadily. Quotations: Packet, $10@$10.50; do, to dealers, $12@$13; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and weak in price. Sales of 100 bbls, to arrive, at $14.50, cost and freight to New-York. Quoted at $14 at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were firmer. Receipts at the West, 52,153 head; same time last year, 68,413 head. Chicago—Receipts, 26,000 head; active; 5@10c higher; $3.30@$3.80; left over, 7,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,492 head; active; strong; $3.15@$3.80. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,661 head; steady; $3.20@$3.75. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; strong; $3.50@$3.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; firm; $3.35@$3.60. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; opened strong; 5c higher; $3.25@ $3.55. Pittsburg—Slow; $3.65@$3.90. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.75@ $3.80. Quotations here were 4 15-16@5c for heavy, 5 1-16@5⅛c for 180 lb, 5¼c for 160 lb, and 5⅝@5¾c for pigs.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was dull, without further business, and 5¾c quoted, nominal. For lard stearine a quiet market, with Western at 6¼@6½c, nominal.

TALLOW—There was another lot of 100 hhds city taken at 4½c, which made the sales 300 hhds for the week, and at 4⅛@4 13-16c, while the close showed the principal buyers with reduced bids by ⅛c, or to 4c, although there was some special demand at 4¼c. For country made demands were light, with sales of 60,000 lb, in lots at 4⅛@4¼c, as to quality. At Chicago the No. 2 grade was offered down to 3¾c, the lowest price in years for that quality. The London sale showed 6d decline, with 1,700 casks offered and half of the quantity sold.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and closed at 5@15 points advance, with local shorts bidding and absence of sellers. Havre was closed, and Hamburg barely steady at partly ¼ pfennig down. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 15⅝@15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 5,750 bags No. 7, 15¾c; 2,500 bags low grade and 500 bags Maracaibo, on private terms. Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 14.55c, 250 bags at 14.60c; May, 750 bags at 14.15c; total, 1,250 bags. Between Call and Close—November, 250 bags at 15.10c; March, 1,250 bags at 14.55c; 1,000 bags at 14.60c; May, 1,250 bags at 14c;; total, 3,750 bags. Total for day, 5,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.80@14.90	12.00@12.05
February	14.65@14.75	11.70@11.80
March	14.55@14.65	11.55@11.60
April	14.30@14.40	11.45@11.55
May	14.15@14.20	11.30@11.35
June	13.75@13.85	....@....
July	13.50@13.60	....@....
August	13.20@13.30	....@....
September	13.10@13.20	....@....
November	15.05@15.15	13.30@13.35
December	14.95@15.00	12.55@12.65

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT. Total stock in New-York July 1, 1895..... 231,505
Receipts, (Rio, 131,607; Santos, 101,326; Victoria, 28,717; Bahia, 5,206; Ceara, nil,) in October..... 274,832
Total..... 1,206,337
Warehouse deliveries (286,670 in October). 955,758

Total stock in New-York Nov. 1, 1895.. 250,579
Baltimore stock July 1, 1895..39,420
Receipts, (nil, in October)..92,953
..... 132,382
Deliveries, (25,832 in October)..... 109,470
Baltimore stock Nov. 1, 1895..... 22,912
N. Orleans stock July 1, 1895..51,953
Receipts, (40,198 in October)..62,077
..... 114,030
Deliveries, (25,188 in October)..... 71,629
New-Orleans stock Nov. 1, 1895..... 42,401
Total stock in United States Nov. 1, 1895.. 315,892
Afloat from Rio, per steam, Oct. 31..... 133,000
Afloat from Rio, per sail, Oct. 31. 16,000
Afloat from Santos, per steam and sail, Oct. 31..... 73,000
Afloat from Victoria, per steam, and sail, Oct 31..... 13,000
..... 235,000
Total..... 550,892
Same time 1894..... 451,071

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean..... 15⅝@15¾
Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.05 above No. 7	No. 5..1.35 above No. 7
No. 2..2.05 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	Nb. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 8...1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 9...1.70 below No. 7
No. 4...2.25 above No. 7	No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5...1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

	Invoice Rates.		
Java, fancies	28 @31½	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@17½
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caravan	18 @18½
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21
Timor	23 @24	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Pajo	21½@22½	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@18¾
Trujillo	17 @18	Bucara'ga	18 @20½
Bucuta	17½@18	Do, washed	20 @21½
Tovar	17¾@18	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17 @18	Cordova, f'n	18 @18½
Do, f'r to g'd	18½@18¾	Do, white	18½@19½
Do, p'e to c'e	19 @19½	Oaxaca	19 @21
Central America—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Cuban	19 @22
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Mocha	24½@25
Do, washed	19 @20		

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and unsettled, opening steady at 4@8 points advance and gaining 8@10 points on the light interior movement and better Liverpool market, with absence of war talk; reacting on large estimates for next week's crop movement, and closing steady at 5@9 points decline, with free offerings on local account. Spot was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 352 bales to spinners, with 4,800 bales delivered on contract.

Middling Gulf	9¼
Middling uplands	9

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running to quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c. on
Middling fair	⅛c. on
Strict good middling	⅛c. on
Good middling	5-16c. on
Strict low middling	8-16c. off
Low middling	7-16c. off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c. off
Good ordinary	1¼c. off
Good middling tinged	even
Strict middling stained	7-32c. off
Middling stained	7-16c. off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c. off
Low middling stained	1⅛c. off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
November	8.67@8.68	8.87	8.72	700
December	8.73@8.75	8.89	8.71	10,900
January	8.80@8.81	8.95	8.77	125,000
February	8.85@8.89	8.99	8.82	4,800
March	8.90@8.91	9.05	8.87	112,400
April	8.95@8.96	9.09	8.92	2,400
May	9.00@9.01	9.13	8.98	10,300
June	9.04@9.06	9.17	9.13	700
July	9.08@9.10	9.16	9.10	400
August	@ ..	..	..	200
October	@ ..	8.57	8.57	....
Total				267,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week.	Total This Week Last Year.
Galveston	6804	6068	4244	8457	51204	101051
N. Orleans	10556	15003	10588	8025	90732	131038
Mobile	2090	2118	485	674	9397	10278
Savannah	8041	5853	3031	5747	30816	67094
Charleston	850	1659	1995	1595	9395	21479
Wilmington	1582	1292	1090	1005	7301	18809
Norfolk	1792	2407	2350	2382	16098	21034
Baltimore	....	....	....	....	1062	8452
New-York	590	....	400	....	4158	4401
Boston	820	1137	508	1000	5053	....
Philad'a	472	939	1000	1023	2498	6080
West Point	2284	978	950	1854	9585	23321
Newport News	....	....	....	....	1089	1198
Brunswick	....	....	....	....	14028	9500
Port Royal	....	....	....	....	....	6505
Total	43080	37749	26045	31051	259714	....
This day last week	50808	50622	38650	30486	....	....
This day last year	78726	81691	50891	59442	....	429274

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

	—This Week. Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	940	2,247	5,999
Dallas	1,917	2,216	2,999
Shreveport	5,994	5,754	*10,737
Little Rock	7,502	5,908	12,076
Helena	3,585	3,284	10,126
Vicksburg	3,830	3,255	10,081
Columbus, Miss	1,005	187	2,159
Natchez	2,928	3,572	8,083
Memphis	30,902	9,801	85,850
Nashville	500	400	772
Selma	1,047	859	5,219
Montgomery	4,405	2,965	17,824
Eufaula	555	399	3,050
Columbus, Ga	2,744	1,703	9,078
Macon	3,204	1,471	6,104
Albany	1,810	1,208	5,742
Atlanta	3,087	2,201	19,456
Rome	3,266	3,107	*4,033
Augusta	9,305	7,193	†31,508
Columbia	657	422	....
Newberry	1,000	1,000	310
Charlotte	844	844	....
Raleigh	440	265	*1,000
St. Louis	9,010	32,192	26,377
Houston	4,000	14,704	47,286
Meridian	†1,078	2,837	3,839
Cincinnati	10,466	10,027	6,950
Yazoo City	2,988	2,366	8,120
Total	156,875	151,962	351,261

*Corrected. †Actual.

	This Week Receipts.	Shipments.	Last Year. Stocks.
Brenham	4,764	6,700	1942
Dallas	5,058	3,201	2,803
Shreveport	15,000	15,317	14,594
Little Rock	6,926	7,062	6,178
Helena	5,317	3,213	10,432
Vicksburg	3,679	2,773	7,304
Columbus, Miss	2,334	1,381	2,594
Natchez	3,945	2,588	7,204
Memphis	36,238	28,550	68,625
Nashville	2,997	1,515	2,166
Selma	4,418	4,852	2,874
Montgomery	7,277	5,118	14,019
Eufaula	1,139	992	1,940
Columbus, Ga	3,896	2,670	7,628
Macon	4,402	3,880	5,886
Albany	2,027	1,676	4,240
Atlanta	14,239	8,975	18,576
Rome	7,713	6,050	*8,505
Augusta	12,280	13,044	*20,728
Columbia	1,909	1,909	....
Newberry	ex1,000	1,000	....
Charlotte	2,100	2,000	740
Raleigh	2,259	2,144	1,100
St. Louis	9,722	46,003	26,807
Houston	107,165	101,995	55,987
Meridian	2,570	1,502	5,401
Cincinnati	15,391	12,296	10,011
Yazoo City	3,702	2,092	4,624
Total	378,046	281,308	309,069

*Corrected. †Actual.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1,	1895.	1894.
Sales of the week	71,000	78,000
Sales of American	63,000	71,000
Sales for export	4,000	3,000
Sales for speculation	4,000	5,000
Actual export	8,000	6,000
Forwarded	64,000	74,000
Total stock	784,000	670,000
Of which American	568,000	533,000
Total imports of week	66,000	70,000
Of which American	50,000	62,000
Amount afloat	191,000	205,000
Of which American	185,000	255,000

PRICES OF MIDDLING UPLANDS IN LIVERPOOL.

Nov. 1, 1895	4 25-32d
Nov. 2, 1894	5d
Nov. 3, 1893	4⅝d

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Receipts very moderate, and demand light, with prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrifugal—		N. Orleans open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, Job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—A steady market, with demand very good, and receipts moderate.

Domestic—			
Ordinary	3 @3⅛	Japan	3⅞@4
Good	4⅛@4¼	Java	3¾@3⅞
Prime	4⅜@4⅝	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Choice	5 @5¼	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¼@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Fair	5¾@6		
Head	5¾@6		

SUGAR—Raw dull and unchanged, with a steady feeling....Refined quiet and most grades reduced ⅛c.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @3⅛
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝@3⅛
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅝@3⅝

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and whosale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots and 1 per cent for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.

Dominos	5¼
Cutloaf	5¼
Crushed	5¼
Powdered	4⅞
Coarse powdered	4⅝
Granulated	4½
Fine granulated	4½
Coarse granulated	4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4⅝
Confectioners' granulated	4¾
Cubes	4⅝
XXXX powdered	4¾
Mold A	4⅝
Diamond A	4½
Confectioners' A	4⅜
(1) Columbia A	4⅛
(2) Windsor A	4¼
(3) Ridgewood A	4⅛
(4) Phoenix A	4 3-16
(5) Empire A	4 1-16
No. 6	4
No. 7	3 15-16
No. 8	3¾
No. 9	3 13-16
No. 10	3½
No. 11	3 11-16
No. 12	3⅜
No. 13	3 9-16
No. 14	3½

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The weakness which has been developed of late is likely to keep buyers from operating until they have largely reduced the stock already on hand, and this is giving us a very dull market. Prices are unsettled, and the pressure to sell is strong enough to give buyers an advantage were they inclined to buy. Some kinds have been shaded still further, as will be seen by our revised quotations. Green peas easy. We quote: Beans, domestic, Marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.60@ $1.62½; do, medium, $1.50; do, pea, $1.45; do, white, kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, red kidney, $1.40; do, turtle soup, $1.70@$1.75; do, yellow eye, $1.60@$1.65; do, Lima, Cal., $2.20@$2.25; do, foreign, medium, old, $1.15@ $1.35@$1.40; do, foreign medium, old, $1.15@ $1.25; do, foreign pea, old, $1.20@$1.30; green peas, bbls, 87½c; do, bags, 80@82½c; do, Scotch, 80@82½c.

BUTTER—There is about enough call for the best fresh creamery to use up the offerings, and the feeling is steady. June creamery firm, especially top grades.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	22½@23
Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, firsts	20 @21
Creamery, Western, extras	@23
Creamery, Western, firsts	20 @21½
Creamery, Western, seconds	17 @18
Creamery, Western, thirds	14 @16
Creamery, Western, June, extras	21 @..
Creamery, Western, June, seconds to firsts	15 @20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	21 @21½
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	18 @20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	15 @16
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	18 @20
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	15 @16
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @14
State dairy, firkins, fancy	19 @20
State dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	15 @18
Western imitation creamery, firsts	15 @17
Western imitation creamery, seconds	12 @14
Western dairy, firsts	13 @15
Western dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @12
Western factory, firkins, June, extras	13½@14
Western, factory, firkins, June, seconds to firsts	12 @13
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	14 @..
Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts	12 @13½
Western factory, firkins, fresh	10½@12
Western factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	12 @18
Western factory, tubs, fresh, seconds	11 @11½
Western factory, fourths to thirds	10 @10

CHEESE—A moderate inquiry, mostly for fancy, which was rather light in the receipts, and firm. A moderate demand from shippers for icehouse stock. Part skims quiet.

State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy	10¼@10⅝
State, full cream, large, September, white, fancy	10¼@10½
State, full cream, large, choice	10 @..
State, full cream, large, good to prime	8¾@ 9¾
State, full cream, large, common to fair	7¼@ 8½
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	11 @..
State, full cream, small size, white, fancy	11 @..
State, full cream, small, good to choice	9¼@10¼
State, full cream, common to fair	7¼@ 9¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 6½
State, part skims, large, choice	6 @ 6½
State, part skims, large, good to prime	4¾@ 5½
State, part skims, common to fair	3½@ 4½
State, full skims	2½@ 3

EGGS—Fancy fresh is firm on the scarcity. There are buyers for about all good stock arriving, but all others, including icehouse, are freely offered, and quiet.

State, country marks, per dozen	20 @ 22
Pennsylvania, country marks	20 @ 22
Western, fresh gathered, fancy	20 @..
Western, fresh gathered, fair to good	18 @ 19
Refrigerator, fresh, prime to fancy	16 @ 17
Refrigerator, defective, per case	$3.00 @$4.25
Western dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.80 @ 4.00
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	3.00 @ 3.45
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	3.25 @ 4.00
Limed, Western, good to prime	10 @ 13½

VEGETABLES—Potatoes continue weak under liberal supplies and a quiet trade. Sweets steady for desirable lots. Onions easy and in limited sale.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl	$2.00@$2.50
Cauliflowers, poor to fair, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Cabbages, Jersey and Long Island, per 100	2.00@ 3.50
Cabbages, State, per 100	1.50@ 2.50
Celery, Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	40@ 60
Celery, Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks	15@ 25
Celery, Western, poor, dozen stalks	10@ 12
Celery, State, per dozen stalks	10@ 40
Celery, Jersey and Long Island, per dozen flat bunches	1.00@ 1.25
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl	3.50@ 4.50
Eggplants, Florida, per ½-bbl box	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	90@ 75
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.50@ 1.75
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.00@ 1.12
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	90@ 1.00
Okra, Florida, per carrier crate	1.75@ 2.50
Peas, green, Norfolk, per ½-bbl basket	1.00@ 3.00
String beans, Virginia, green, per ½-bbl basket	1.00@ 1.50
String beans, Virginia, wax, per ½-bbl basket	1.00@ 1.50
String beans, Ch'n, green, per bushel basket	1.25@ 1.50
String beans, Virginia, wax, per bushel basket	1.25@ 1.75
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	50@ 50
Squash, Marrow, per bbl	50@ 75
Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl	70@ 75
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	50@ 65

POTATOES.

Long Island, in bulk, per bbl	90@$1.00
Maine, Hebron, per bbl	$1.00@ 1.12
State, Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb	80@ 90
State, Burbank, per 180 lb	80@ 90
State, Burbank, in cart

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Contraction in Business Owing to the European Holiday.

RELIEF FROM THE FOREIGN SELLING

Further Decline in Sugar Certificates —Drop in Pacific Mail—The General List Steady, but the Tone Uncertain.

FRIDAY—P. M.

The Stock Exchanges of Europe, with the exception of Berlin, were closed today in observance of All Saints' Day. Consequently this market enjoyed a respite from the foreign selling which has been so pronounced in recent weeks. The volume of trade was correspondingly contracted, and although, except in a few specialties, prices were fractionally better, a feeling of nervousness prevailed.

Forty-five per cent. of the day's business was done in Sugar, and it closed 1¾ points down. Insiders, if not actively helping the decline, are at least offering no resistance to it. This is the dull season in the trade, and many refineries are being closed for repairs. The light demand for the refined article has been followed by a reduction in prices. Aside from these influences, lower prices for the stock are expected, owing to political reasons, it being contended that Congress would not be so likely to pass legislation adverse to the interests of the company if its stock were selling on a low level during the coming session of that body. There was little done in the other industrials, and they closed at small fractional gains.

An official announcement that negotiations for the settlement of the difficulties between the Pacific Mail and Panama Railway Companies had been abandoned caused weakness in Pacific Mail stock. It declined from 30½ at the close yesterday to 29½, and ended at 29¾, a net loss of 2½ points. The negotiations have been declared off so frequently that the Street seemed inclined to regard the present rupture as only temporary, and there was talk of good buying on the decline. The Pacific Mail Company, moreover, is doing a satisfactory business, having no immediate need of handsome surplus under prevailing conditions. There was a steady dribbling out of Louisville and Nashville stock, following the announcement that the foreign syndicate would sell no more. The company's earnings for September were less satisfactory than expected, the loss in net for the month being $140,000, and for the three months $1,000,000.

The bonds of the day were irregular. Atchison adjustments were weak, declining from yesterday's prices, while Louisville and Nashville consolidated fives were strong, being quoted finally at 107½ bid, 108 asked. Foreign bankers are no longer exporting to any extent, but there is a good demand for the finer grades of commercial bills, and rates are firm at the recent advance.

The following table shows the changes in the leading stocks as compared with the last previous business day:

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Delaware, Lack. & Western	1½
Illinois Steel	¼

DECLINED.

Atch., Top. & S. F.	¼
Atlantic & Pacific	¼
Chicago Gas	¼
Consolidated Gas	¼
Louisville & Nashville	2½
Manhattan Consolidated	¼
Missouri Pacific	¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	¼
National Lead Company	¼
National Lead Company pf.	¼
New-Jersey Central	¼
New-York Central	¼
New-York & N. E.	¼
Northern Pacific pf.	¼
Pacific Mail	2½
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	¼
Philadelphia & Reading	¼
St. Louis & St. L. & T.	¼
Pullman Palace Car Co.	¼
Texas Pacific	¼
Union Pacific	¼
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	¼
U. S. Leather pf.	¼
Wabash pf.	¼
Wells-Fargo Express	¼
Western Union Telegraph	¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie	¼

Government bonds were steady. There was a sale of $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at interest, at 127½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid	Asked.
6s, r., 1891	99½	
4s, r., 1907	111½	112
4s, c., 1907	111½	112
5s, c., 1925	127½	127¾
4s, r., 1925	124	125½
4s, c., 1925	124	
6s, r., 1904	114½	115
6s, c., 1904	114½	115
Currency 6s, 1895	100	...
Currency 6s, 1896	102	...
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	...
Currency 6s, 1898	108	...
Currency 6s, 1899	110	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	...

In State securities, $3,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 90½, and $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 62¾.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York this week were valued at $2,406,527, against $2,305,580 last week and $1,787,699 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed for the week was $2,976,997, against $2,270,880 last week and $1,818,306 in the same week last year.

THE MONEY MARKET.

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The money market was quiet. Call loans on stocks 2 per cent. The highest was made at 2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent. Time loans were in fair demand. Paper was in moderate request. Quotations were 4@5 per cent for sixty days, 4@5 per cent for ninety days, and 4@5 per cent for four months. Commercial paper was quoted at 4@5 per cent for prime four and six months and 5@6 per cent for good four and six months names. Sterling exchange was steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 86@$4 86½ for sixty days and $4 87@$4 87½ for demand. Posted rates were $4 86½@$4 87 and $4 87½@$4 88. Commercial bills were $4 85½@$4 86. Bankers' gilders were 39½@39¾ for sixty days and 40@40¼ for demand. Francs were 5 23¾@5 23½ for sixty days and 5 22½@5 22¼ for demand. Reichsmarks were 94¾@94¾ for sixty days and 95½@95¾ for demand. Guilders were 39½@39¾ for sixty days and 40@40¼ for demand.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, Par; Boston, 10c. discount; Philadelphia, 5c. premium; Charleston, buying, par; selling, 25c. premium; New-Orleans, commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah, buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000 premium. Charleston buys at 1 per cent premium for $5,000 and over.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	140
American Exchange	102½
Broadway	230
Central National	117
Chemical	1,000
Commerce	200
Corn Exchange	240
Fourth National	140
Gallatin National	300
Greenwich	150
Hanover	525
Importers & Traders'	525
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers	170
Lincoln National	270
Manhattan	195
Mechanics'	187
Metropolitan	300
Mount Morris	116
New-Amsterdam	105
New-York	284
New-York County	500
Ninth National	130
Park	275
Seventh National	107
United States	195
West Side	115
Western National	113

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Roch. & Pittsburg 1st	1½

DECLINED.

At., Col. & Pacific 1st	½
At., T. & S. F., adj. 4s	½
At., T. & S. F. gu. 1st tr. pd.	½
Central of New Jersey gen.	½
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st	1½
Oregon Railway & Nav. con. 5s, t. r.	½

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4s, c., 1907	111½	112
5s, c., 1925	127½	127¾
4s, r., 1925	124	125½
4s, c., 1925	124	
6s, r., 1904	114½	115
6s, c., 1904	114½	115
Currency 6s, 1895	100	...
Currency 6s, 1896	102	...
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	...
Currency 6s, 1898	108	...
Currency 6s, 1899	110	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	...
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NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	150	152	3
American Cotton Oil	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21	21⅝	150
American Cotton Oil pf.	69¾	69¾	69	69	69¾	71	427
*American Sugar Refining	102¼	102¾	100⅝	100⅞	100⅞	101	80,915
*American Sugar Refining pf.	90	90½	90	90½	90	90½	310
American Tobacco	89⅛	90⅜	88½	90⅜	90¼	90½	9,516
American Tobacco pf.	105½	105⅞	105½	105½	105½	106	25
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	18⅜	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	18½	8,121
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	29	29	28½	28¾	28½	29	150
Baltimore & Ohio	60	60	60	60	60½	61	30
Canada Southern	54½	55	54½	55	54⅝	55	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	19½	19½	19	19	19	19⅝	400
Chicago Gas, t. r.	67⅜	68⅛	67⅜	67¾	67¾	67⅞	3,125
Chicago & Northwestern	105¼	105¼	105	105¼	105¼	105⅞	420
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	84	84½	83⅞	84⅜	84¼	84⅜	8,614
C., C., C. & St. Louis	41¼	41½	41¼	41¼	41¼	42	300
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	73½	73½	72	73⅜	73⅜	75½	7,641
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	126½	126⅝	126½	126⅝	126	126½	90
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	75	75¾	75	75¾	75½	75¾	3,334
Colorado Fuel & Iron	34½	35	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34¾	800
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21	22	100
Consolidated Gas Company	148⅝	148⅝	148⅜	148⅜	148¼	149	100
Delaware & Hudson	131¾	131¾	131⅜	131⅜	130½	131¾	20
Delaware, Lack. & Western	167⅜	167⅝	167⅛	167⅜	167¼	168	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	49½	49½	49½	49½	49	49½	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	22⅞	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	23⅜	23	1,115
Erie Telephone & Telegraph	66	66	65¾	65¾	65	66	300
Evansville & Terre Haute	28	28	28	28	27	30	200
General Electric	31¾	31¾	31¼	31½	31¼	31⅝	1,450
Illinois Steel Company	77½	79	77½	79	79	80	750
Iowa Central pf.	33	33	33	33	32	33	100
Lake Erie & Western	22	22	22	22	21¾	22½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	74	75½	20
Lake Shore	150	150	150	150	150	151	135
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19	19⅝	210
Louisville & Nashville	57⅜	57⅝	56⅝	57	57⅛	57¼	5,210
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8½	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8¼	8¾	500
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	27	27½	27	27⅜	26¼	27	200
Manhattan Consolidated	106	106⅝	105⅜	106¼	106	106⅛	1,925
Metropolitan Traction	105⅝	106⅛	105⅜	106¼	107	...	500
Mexican National certs.	1½	1½	1½	1½	1¼	2	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis	23⅛	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	23½	24	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	56	56	56	56	55½	58½	200
Missouri Pacific	31½	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	31	31½	5,500
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13¾	600
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	33½	33¾	3,070
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	32	32	32	32	31½	32½	25
*National Lead Company	90½	90½	90	90	89½	91	50
*National Lead Company pf.	106⅜	106½	106⅜	106½	106½	106¾	403
New-Jersey Central	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	100¾	100
New-York Central	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	100⅝	100⅞	9,400
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	51	55	51	51	45	51	200
N. Y., L. E. & W., 2d pd.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	12½	12¾	355
New-York, Sus. & Western	11½	11½	11¼	11½	11½	12	50
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	34¼	34¼	34	34	33½	34	300
Norfolk & Western	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½	100
Norfolk & Western pf.	13	12	11	11	11	11½	800
North American	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	5	500
Northern Pacific	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅝	500
Northern Pacific pf.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16½	1,350
Ontario & Western	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	800
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜	250
Pacific Mail	30	30	29½	29¾	29¾	30	7,300
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	200
Philadelphia & Reading	14½	14⅝	14	14½	14½	14⅝	4,210
Phila., Ger. & N. Pot.	51	51	51	51	51	53	50
Phila., Ger. & N. Pot. pf.	102	102	102	102	102	103	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	168	168	167½	168	167½	168	650
St. Louis Southwestern	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	800
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	14½	14½	14	14	14	14½	800
St. Paul & Omaha	42	42	42	42	41	44	800
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	110	110	110	110	110	111	400
Southern Pacific	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	23¼	340
Southern Railway	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	100
Southern Railway pf.	26½	26½	25½	26½	26½	26⅝	1,200
Tennessee Coal & Iron	57½	58½	57½	58½	57½	58½	6,600
Texas Pacific	9	9	9	9	9	9¼	200
Union Pacific	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¾	200
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	14½	14½	14½	14½	14	14½	400
U. S. Leather pf.	71½	72	71½	72	72	72	30
U. S. Rubber pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	88	100
Wabash pf.	20	20	20	20	20	20	30
Wells-Fargo Express	96	96	96	96	96	100	25
Western Union Telegraph	90	91	90	90	90	91	511
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	145
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st	11	11	11	11	11	11	100
Total sales							182,048

*Quoted ex. dividend. †Quoted ex. rights. ‡Quoted ex. dividend.

Mining Stocks.

	Highest Sale.	Lowest Sale.	Last Sale.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	10	10	10	10	...	400
Comstock Tunnel	10	10	10	10	...	100

Bonds.

Am. Cot. Oil 5s	$5,000	Col. Coal & Iron 6s	$5,000	Mo., Kan. & East 1st	$5,000
Atch., Top. & S. F. adj. 4s	5,000	Col. Coal & Iron 5s	5,000	Rock. & Pitts. 1st	5,000
At., T. & S. F. gu. 1st tr. pd.	5,000	Col. & Cin. Mid. 4s	5,000	Rome, W. & Og. Cons.	5,000
At., T. & S. F. 2d	5,000	Col. & Cin. Mid. 4s	5,000	St. L. & San F. Gen. 6s	5,000
Atlantic & Pacific 4s	5,000	Consol. Tob. 6s	5,000	St. L. & San F. Cons. 6s	5,000
Balt. & O. S. W. 1st	5,000	Den. & Rio G. 1st	5,000	St. L. & San F. 4s	5,000
Balt. & O. S. W. pf. new	5,000	Den. & Rio G. 4s	5,000	St. L. & San F. 2d	5,000
Beech Creek 1st gu.	5,000	Den. & Rio G. W. 1st	5,000	St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	5,000
Boston & Me. 1st	5,000	Den. & Rio G. W. 2d	5,000	St. L. & San F. 4s	5,000
Brunswick Co.	5,000	Det. & Mack. 1st	5,000	St. L. & San F. 2d	5,000
Buff., R. & P.	5,000	Det. & Mack. 2d	5,000	St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	5,000
Buff., R. & P. pf.	5,000	Dul. & Iron Range 1st	5,000	Norfolk Southern	5,000
Burlington, C. R. & N.	5,000	Dul. & Iron Range 5s	5,000	Northwestern Telegraph	5,000
Canadian Pacific	5,000	Dul. So. Shore & Atl.	5,000	Ohio Southern	5,000
Cedar F. & M.	5,000	Erie 1st ext.	5,000	Ont. Mining	5,000
Central Pacific	5,000	Erie 2d ext.	5,000	Oregon Improvement	5,000
Chicago & Alton	5,000	Erie 3d	5,000	Oregon R. & N.	5,000
Chicago & Alton pf.	5,000	Erie 4th	5,000	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	5,000	Erie 5th	5,000	Peoria & Eastern	5,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	5,000	Flint & P. M. 1st	5,000	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	5,000	Flint & P. M. 2d	5,000	P. F. W. & C.	5,000
Cleve., C. & St. L.	5,000	Fla. Cent. & Penin.	5,000	P. F. W. & C. pf.	5,000
Cleveland & Pittsburg	5,000	Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st	5,000	Quicksilver	5,000
Col. Coal & I.	5,000	Ft. W. & Rio G. 2d	5,000	Quicksilver pf.	5,000
Col. Coal & I. pf.	5,000	Gen. & Sar.	5,000	R. W. & O.	5,000
Col. & H. Coal	5,000	Gen. & Sar. 1st	5,000	St. J. & G. I.	5,000
C. H. V. & T. pf.	5,000	Gen. & Sar. 2d	5,000	St. Paul & Duluth	5,000
Commercial Cable	5,000	Gen. & Sar. 4s	5,000	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	5,000
Consolidated Coal	5,000	Hock. Val. 1st con.	5,000	St. Paul & Omaha	5,000
Denver & Rio Grande	5,000	Hock. Val. 4½s	5,000	Silver bullion certs.	5,000
D. M. & Ft. D.	5,000	Hock. Val. gen.	5,000	So. Cotton Oil 5s	5,000
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	5,000	Hock. Val. col.	5,000	T. P. Land Gr.	5,000
D. S. S. & A.	5,000	Hock. Val. col. pf.	5,000	Toledo & O. C.	5,000
D. S. S. & A. pf.	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000	Toledo & O. C. pf.	5,000
25d. El. Ill. of New-York	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000	Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	5,000
Great Northern pf.	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000	Toledo, Peoria & Western	5,000
G. B. & W. 1st	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000	*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	5,000
G. B. & W. pf.	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000	*Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	5,000
G. B. & W. pf. t. r.	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000	United States Ex.	5,000
Homestake	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000	United States Cordage 4½s	5,000
Houston & Texas	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000	Utica & B. River	5,000
Houston & Texas	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000	Va. Midland	5,000
Registered	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000	W. & L. E. pf.	5,000
Iowa Central 1st	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000	*Unlisted.	
Iowa Central 1st pf.	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000		
Iowa Central 2d	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000		
Iowa Central 2d pf.	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000		
Kan. & Mich.	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000		
Keokuk & Des Moines	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000		
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000		
King & Pen.	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000		
Laclede Gas	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000		
Laclede Gas pf.	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000		
Long Island	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000		
L. St. L. & T.	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000		
Manhattan Beach	5,000	Hock. Val. col. 5s	5,000		

Total sales $1,205,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	120	...	Maryland Coal pf.	60	90
Alton & St. L.	90	95	Mich. Pen. Car	92	...
American Coal	100	120	Mich. Pen. Car pf.	62½	66
American District Telegraph	35	40	Morrison Central	11¾	12¾
American Express	110	118	Michigan Central	97	100
American T. & C.	90	98	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	80½	90
Atlantic & Pacific	...	7½	Minn. Iron	75	80
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	19	...	Mobile & Ohio	21	22½
Brunswick Co.	...	1½	N. C. & St. L.	76	81
Buff., R. & P.	...	21	National Linseed Oil	20	30
Buff., R. & P. pf.	...	58	National Starch	90	95
Burlington, C. R. & N.	66	...	National Starch 1st pf.	40	50
Canadian Pacific	88½	90	National Starch 2d pf.	20	30
Cedar F. & M.	10	18	New Central Coal	3	5
Central Pacific	30½	...	N. Y., C. & St. L.	90	95
Chicago & Alton	190	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	97	98
Chicago & Alton pf.	172	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	79	80
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	47½	60	Northwestern Telegraph	100½	...
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	101½	102½	Ohio Southern	5	15
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	137	150	Ont. Mining	5	10
Cleve., C. & St. L.	62	62½	Oregon Improvement	5	9
Cleveland & Pittsburg	147	...	Oregon R. & N.	22	26
Col. Coal & I.	...	6¼	Pennsylvania Coal	320	...
Col. Coal & I. pf.	98	...	Peoria & Eastern	9	12
Col. & H. Coal	2½	8	Pittsburg & Western pf.	80	...
C. H. V. & T. pf.	57½	62	P. F. W. & C.	170	185
Commercial Cable	155	...	P. F. W. & C. pf.	107	...
Consolidated Coal	83	84½	Quicksilver pf.	158	...
Denver & Rio Grande	14	16	Quicksilver	2½	3
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	10	R. W. & O.	117	120
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	51	61	St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
D. S. S. & A.	6½	9¼	St. Paul & Duluth	28	31
D. S. S. & A. pf.	10	12½	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	88	91
25d. El. Ill. of New-York	90½	98	St. Paul & Omaha	192	194
Great Northern pf.	122	125	Silver bullion certs.	67¾	68¼
G. B. & W. 1st	...	⅝	So. Cotton Oil 5s	75	85
G. B. & W. pf.	...	3	T. P. Land Gr.	9	11
G. B. & W. pf. t. r.	2½	3½	Toledo & O. C.	86	90
Homestake	29	35	Toledo & O. C. pf.	75	78½
Houston & Texas	2½	3½	Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	1	1½
Houston & Texas	96	100	Toledo, Peoria & Western	10	15
Illinois Central	100	...	*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	3	4
Iowa Central	7½	...	*Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	17	18
Iowa Central pf.	21	...	United States Ex.	42	48
Kan. & Mich.	3½	4	United States Cordage 4½	28	28½
Keokuk & Des Moines	17½	...	Utica & B. River	150	...
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	35	45	Va. Midland	28	...
King & Pen.	3	5	W. & L. E. pf.	42	44
Laclede Gas	23	24	*Unlisted.		
Laclede Gas pf.	82	84			
Long Island	84½	86			
L. St. L. & T.	3	4			
Manhattan Beach	6	9			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	102¾	102¾	100½	100⅞	25,500
Am. Tobacco	89¾	90¾	89¾	90¼	280
Am. Cot. Oil	21½	21½	21½	21¾	90
A., T. & S. F.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¾	1,200
At., T. & S. F. pf.	...	...	...	...	...
Pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	80
Atch. C. Impt.	25	25	25	25	70
Chicago Gas	67½	68¼	67½	67¾	1,440
C. R. I. & P.	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¾	900
Ch., B. & Q.	84¾	84¾	83¾	84⅜	3,100
C., M. & St. P.	75¼	75¼	75	75¾	3,410
Louis. & N.	57¼	57¼	56⅝	57⅛	1,720
Manhattan	106¼	106¾	106¼	106⅝	110
Mex. Pacific	31⅞	31⅞	30¾	31½	700
Nor. Amer.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	100
N. Y. L. E. & W.	...	...	...	...	...
Pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	50
Phil. & Rdg.	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	1,840
Pacific Mail	30	30	29¾	29¾	940
Southern Pr.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	100
Tenn. C. & I.	58¼	58¾	57¾	58½	680
Texas Pac.	9	9	9	9	20

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Louis. & N.	57¼	57¼	56⅝	57⅛	1,720
Manhattan	106¼	106¾	106¼	106⅝	110
Mex. Pacific	31⅞	31⅞	30¾	31½	700
Nor. Amer.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	100
N. Y. L. E. & W.	...	...	...	...	...
Pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	50
Phil. & Rdg.	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	1,840
Pacific Mail	30	30	29¾	29¾	940
Southern Pr.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	100
Tenn. C. & I.	58¼	58¾	57¾	58½	680
Texas Pac.	9	9	9	9	20
Ch. & N.W.	105¾	105¾	105½	105½	150
Dist. & C. F.	23	23½	22¾	22¾	500
Gen. Elec.	31¾	31¾	31½	31½	160
Total sales					47,240

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d cfs.	20½	20½	20½	20½	$10,000
Col. Mid. 4s	27½	27½	27½	27½	5,000
M., K. & T. 2d	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	5,000
M., K. & E. 1st	90	90	90	90	8,000
Nor. Pac. 3d	103	103	103	103	2,000
Or. Trans. con.	37½	37½	37½	37½	4,000
P. & R. gen. cfs	79	79	79	79	10,000
Total sales					$38,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Flag	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
Barcelona	.05	.05	.05	.05	100
Con. Tun.	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,200
C. C. & Va.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	100
Total sales					2,500

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option	59½	59½	58⅞	59⅛	727,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	90	94
American Bank Note	40½	43½
*American Exchange Nat. Bank	161½	...
American Grocery 1st pf.	52	62
American Surety Company	210	222
American Typefounders	3½	4¾
American Typefounders pf.	25	29
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106¾	108¼
Atlantic Trust (new)	175	185
Bank of America	218	...
Barney & Smith

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS pertaining to the First Mortgage Bonds on the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES will be cashed on and after November 1st, 1895, at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, as provided in the Plan of Reorganization previously noticed.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N.Y.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY
First Mortgage Bondholders.

Notice is hereby given that a majority of the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company are now in control of the Committee and that the receipts of the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ISSUED THEREFOR, HAVE BEEN LISTED ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company are requested to make early deposit of the same, as the committee will at once proceed to ask necessary authority from the courts to reorganize the company without foreclosure, and it is desirable that unanimous consent of the bondholders should be had. No plan of reorganization can be submitted to the bondholders until the courts have granted certain concessions and approval.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary, No. 1 Broadway.

COUNTY BONDS TO BE SOLD.—Bids for $74,500 of Idaho County, Idaho, first bonds, 10-20s, will be received by the undersigned, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Idaho County, at Mt. Idaho, Idaho, until Monday, Dec. 2, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. For particulars address the undersigned.

A. W. TALKINGTON,
Clerk Board County Commissioners,
Mt. Idaho, Idaho County,
State of Idaho.
Mt. Idaho, Idaho, Oct. 17, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

COUPONS PAYABLE NOV. 1st, 1895,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY,
46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK:
Central R. R. & Banking Co. Collateral Trust 5 per cent. Bonds;
Remington Paper Company;
Utica Belt Line St. Ry. 1st Mtge.;
Home Riverside Coal Mining Co.;
City of Dallas, Texas;
Dallas Texas, Gas & Fuel Co.;
Catlettsburg, Kenova & Ceredo Water Co.;
Flushing & College Point Elec. Ry. Co.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
57 Duane St., New-York,
Sept. 23, 1895.
42D CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable November 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on the 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1895, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened November 2, at 10 A. M.
THOS. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R. SINKING FUND BONDS.
LOUISIANA & MISSOURI RIVER R. R. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO R. R. PREFERRED STOCK.
Coupons and dividends on the above maturing November 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
October 12, 1895.
The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on November 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close on 2 P. M., October 22, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2, 1895.
E. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

Office of the
BALTIMORE BELT R. R. CO.,
Baltimore, Oct. 30, 1895.
The coupons due Nov. 1, 1895, on the Baltimore Belt Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds will be paid at the banking houses of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., New-York, and Messrs. ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS, Baltimore.
W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
128 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 25, 1895.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable Nov. 1 proximo.
Transfer books will close this day, and reopen Nov. 5 proximo.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East Forty-second Street,
New-York, October 30, 1895.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable November 15.
W. T. CORNELL,
Cashier.

Dividends.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, October 20th, 1895.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months payable November eleventh. Transfer books will be closed until November twelfth.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of the Public Administrator.)
100 shs. Butterfield Overland Dispatch Co.
300 shs. Merchants' Steamship Co., Bristol, R. I.
7,092 shs. Da Lolip Gold Co., Jersey Canada East.
25 shs. Mammouth Vein Consol. Gold Co., Penn.
25 shs. Louisiana & Missouri R. R. Co., Pfd.
10 shs. Louisiana & Missouri R. R. Co., common.
Interest in a certain contract made with Jacob R. Bilheimer, dated Aug. 6, 1891, for the delivery of 900 shs. International Banking Trust & Guarantee Co.
5,000 shs. Garnett Hill Consol. Mining Co.
13 shs. Guerra Automatic Grip Co.
(By order of Adrian Iselin, surviving Administrator, with the will annexed of Estelle Arnaud, decd.)
$7,500 United States 4 p. c. Registd. Bds., 1907.
(By order of Executor.)
150 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Brklyn.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
Sub. to 300 shs. N. Y. Jockey Club, (Hypd.)
410 shs. Consumers' Cordage Co., (Limited,) ordinary, (Hypd.)
140 shs. Consumers' Cordage Co., (Limited,) Prefd., (Hypd.)
3 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Co.
1 share Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
1 sh. Mechanics' National Bank.
7 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
3 shs. National City Bank.
4 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
4 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Cos.
1 share American Exchg. Nat'l Bank.
1 share Metropolitan Trust Co.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. National Union Bank.
100 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
1,000 shs. Bell Silver & Copper Mining Co.
$2,000 Note Geo. E. Simpson, dated May 14, 1884.
$7,076.85 judgment against Michael Shaughnessy.
$5,000 New-Mexico & Arizona Telegraph Co. Bds., 1904.
10 shs. Auerbach-Woolverton Electric Co.
25 shs. Indianapolis Gas Co., (Hypd.)

Meetings and Elections.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD CO.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.
JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 5th, 1895.

BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, Oct. 31, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the third day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE HOME BANK,
303 West 42d St.
The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the bank on Monday, Nov. 4, 1895, for the election of a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. P. DUNNING,
Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Red Cross Institute and Hospital will be held at 3 o'clock P. M., November 2, at the hospital building, No. 233 West 100th St. All persons interested in humanitarian work are cordially invited to attend.
PAGE C. DENNIS, Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, Oct. 29, 1895.
An election for eight (8) Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the bank on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 11 A. M. until 12 M.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Nov. 7, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE, WHOSE names are severally undersigned, are desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York.
FIRST—The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is A. OLIVOTTI & COMPANY.
SECOND—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of, and dealing in, furniture, bric-a-brac, and other articles.
THIRD—The names of all the general and special partners interested therein are MARSHALL CUTLER, ALESSANDRO OLIVOTTI, and A. AUGUSTUS HEALY.
The said Marshall Cutler is a general partner, and his residence is Florence, Italy.
The said Alessandro Olivotti is also a general partner, and his residence is Florence, Italy.
And the said A. Augustus Healy is a special partner, and his residence is Brooklyn, New-York.
FOURTH—The amount of capital which the said A. Augustus Healy has contributed to the common stock is Forty Thousand Dollars ($40,000.)
FIFTH—The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the tenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and the period at which it is to terminate is the tenth day of October, which will be in the year one thousand nine hundred.
Witness our hands and seals the 28th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
MARSHALL CUTLER, [L. S.]
ALESSANDRO OLIVOTTI, [L. S.]
A. AUGUSTUS HEALY, [L. S.]
In presence of WILLIAM HARISON, as to Alessandro Olivotti, and A. Augustus Healy, and as to Marshall Cutler.

PAGUE COURT-MARTIAL ENDED

Decision May Be Promulgated in Two Weeks—Complaint of Accused Officer.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The Pague court-martial concluded its proceedings at Fort Sheridan this morning, and the members of the court left for their respective posts. The finding of the court was sent to Gen. Merritt, commander of the Department of the Missouri, who will transmit it to Washington. Two weeks will probably elapse before the decision is made public.

Mrs. Pague and her child left the post last Tuesday for her old home at Columbia, Penn. It is said that the officers of the War Department have requested that the greatest secrecy be maintained regarding the evidence laid before the court at its secret sessions. The Judge Advocate of the army has directed that full details of the manner in which the accused officer has been treated during his imprisonment be forwarded to him, Pague having complained of the unusual rigor of his confinement.

Affairs at Fort Sheridan in the past are said to have given the War Department more trouble than any other four posts combined, and it is probable that the conditions prevailing there will be thoroughly investigated at no distant date.

Young Man Crazed by Mountain Air.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

Lester Perdew, a young man residing in this city, is just recovering from an attack of insanity superinduced by the high altitude of the mountains. Perdew and a party of friends left for Bear Valley, intending to camp at the lake for several weeks. The valley is at an elevation of 6,000 feet, and the party had no sooner arrived at that altitude than Perdew became violently insane. He threatened his own life, as well as all the members of the party, and he finally was thought to be so dangerous that he was bound hand and foot until arrangements were made to bring him back to this city.

Then he was strapped to a burro, with his hands tied behind him, and two of the party—one riding in front and one behind—started on the journey with him. Arriving at Green Valley, about 2,000 feet lower, Perdew was turned over to the stage driver. On their way down Perdew succeeded in getting his hands untied, and a desperate encounter with the driver followed. The insane man was finally overpowered with the assistance of a passenger and brought on to Redlands. As they continued to descend he became more quiet, and when the level of the valley was reached he had become perfectly tractable. After resting a day, he seemed to be entirely sane.

Typhoid in Michigan.

From The Detroit Tribune, Oct. 28.

The reports made to the State Board of Health by local health officers for the last week show that typhoid fever is prevalent at 115 places in the State.

SITUATION IN KENTUCKY

No Basis for a Prediction as to the Coming Election.

BOLH PARTIES CLAIM THE STATE

Outlook Rather More Favorable to Democrats than to Republicans—Hardin the Stumbling-block.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 1.—The political campaign in Kentucky practically is at an end. The managers on either side are now doing their figuring, and sending out estimates of a rosy hue to arouse the enthusiasm of old-line party men and draw into the folds those who are wavering, but who want to be on the winning side.

Col. Bradley, the Republican candidate for Governor, said to-day that he never felt more certain of anything in his life than of his election next Tuesday, and Gen. Hardin, the Democratic candidate, was equally as confident that he would be the choice of the people.

"I will come to Louisville with 20,000 plurality," said Gen. Hardin, "and from what the Campaign Committee tells me, I think I will break even in the city. Anyhow, I will not lose Louisville by more than 5,000, and that will leave me a good, safe majority."

Col. Bradley says he will come to Louisville with 20,000 and will carry the city by 10,000.

Louisville's registration, just finished, shows 40,000 voters, and a Democratic majority of 7,000. However, practically, these same figures were shown last year; yet the city and county gave Walter Evans, the Republican candidate for Congress, a majority of 4,190 over McDermott, the Democratic candidate. Evans had the A. P. A. influence back of him, while McDermott was a Catholic.

The truth is, this has been such a remarkable campaign, and the influences have been so out of the ordinary, that it is practically impossible to make even an intelligent guess as to what the result may be.

The money question has been made the leading issue in the campaign, and on it Democrats are divided. How far this disaffection goes it is hard to determine. In an effort to get at the actual situation throughout the State, reports have been secured from about 1,000 voters in every county in Kentucky. These reports came almost entirely from Democrats. They show that there is still disaffection, although it is not as serious as earlier in the campaign. About 800 of the reports predict the election of Gen. Hardin by majorities ranging from 5,000 to 40,000; 200 say the election will be exceedingly close, or that Col. Bradley will win. Most of the reports predict that disaffected Democrats will simply scratch the head of the ticket, not voting for Governor at all.

Sifting the reports down carefully, it may be admitted that there is a disaffected Democratic vote amounting to 10 per cent. Take the vote received by Cleveland in 1892 in Kentucky, 175,041—an exceedingly large vote, by the way—and deduct this per cent., and it leaves for Hardin about 158,391. Add this disaffected vote to that received by Harrison, 135,441, and it gives 152,691, leaving a majority for Hardin of 5,700.

Figure with the totals of the Buckner-Bradley race, in 1887, or with the totals of the Congressional vote in 1894, and Bradley has the majority. The Populists' vote in 1892 amounted to 23,631. Thomas Pettit, the Populist candidate for Governor, says he will receive at least 30,000 votes, but this is exceedingly doubtful. Hardin's views are so near those of the Populists that it is more than likely the Democratic candidate will get most of the Populist votes. In any event, the Populists hold the balance of power, and if any concerted action on their part was possible they could elect either Hardin or Bradley.

This is as close figuring as can be done in advance, and it makes the outlook more favorable for Hardin than for his Republican opponent. Still, it may be that the percentage of disaffection has been placed too low, and it may be that the Populists will stick to their man.

As to the rest of the ticket, it is just as hard to prognosticate. Kentucky uses the Australian ballot system, and in the past the country voters and the ignorant ones in cities and towns have been taught that it is suicidal to scratch; that the only safe way is to vote the straight ticket by stamping a cross under the party emblem. In Kentucky the emblems are a Democratic rooster, a Republican log cabin, and a Populist plow.

What effect this anti-scratching education may have is a problem. It may result in additions to the Republican column, and it may result in voters getting alarmed and giving their votes to Hardin in order to have them counted for other good men on the Democratic ticket. Nearly all of the Democratic candidates are sound-money men, only one or two agreeing with the head of the ticket on the financial question. It is fairly safe to say that the head of the ticket will carry the body, and tail with it, either to victory or defeat.

There is a lively row in Louisville, where three municipal tickets are in the field—the Democratic, Republican-A. P. A., and the Citizens', or non-partisan. Ordinarily, the city is Democratic—strongly so, in municipal matters—but there seems to be a desire for a change here, and all sorts of predictions are being made. The general impression is that no one ticket will go through, but individuals from each ticket will be selected.

As to the State ticket, it is almost conceded by leading Democrats, aside from the party managers, that it will be Republican by from 5,000 to 10,000. There will be fifty-six candidates to vote for on the city ticket, and the confusion and inability to scratch intelligently will help the State Republican ticket. The registration just completed shows 40,000 voters in the city of 23,000 Democrats and 17,000 Republicans.

Besides the full State ticket, Kentucky will elect a Legislature that will select a United States Senator to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn. The present active candidates are Blackburn, to succeed himself, and Congressman James B. McCreary. Gov. John Young Brown withdrew from the race some time ago, but his friends are endeavoring to bring him back. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner also wrote a letter of withdrawal, but he is still considered a dark horse. Blackburn is an avowed free silverite, while McCreary is for "sound money" now, though on the fence until recently.

Candidates for the Legislature have been exceedingly chary about expressing their preferences for Senator in advance, but Blackburn claims to have forty-five positive pledges. These candidates are not yet elected, however. The last Legislature was divided on joint ballot as follows: Democrats, 100; Republicans, 33; Populists, 5. In a Democratic caucus in the next Legislature, which will undoubtedly be Democratic, though by a reduced majority, Blackburn's forty-five pledges would cut a big figure.

The campaign which is now closed has been the most remarkable in the history of Kentucky. In ordinary circumstances, Kentucky is Democratic by from 15,000 to 40,000 majority. But the circumstances that have prevailed in this campaign have been more than ordinary, and in consequence there is a large element of uncertainty as to the final outcome.

Gen. Parker Watkins Hardin, the Democratic nominee for Governor, and Col. William O'Connell Bradley, the Republican nominee, have been candidates for the office for more than a year. Col. Bradley made his canvass previous to the nominating convention on State issues solely, making capital out of the defalcation of State Treasurer Tate, which occurred on March 14, 1888, (Tate getting away with something like $100,000,) and the fact that the present so-called "State House ring" contained the same men who were in office at the time of the defalcation.

Gen. Hardin devoted most of his attention to the National question of finance, he being a pronounced advocate of the free coinage of silver, and following in the footsteps of Senator John C. S. Blackburn, last previous to the State Democratic Convention, in June last, Gen. Hardin, in an authorized interview, admitted that he was for free silver, but added that he put party principles above personal preference, and if the party should see fit to name him as its standard bearer, he would do as the party willed on the ruling questions of the day. The convention was held, and, after stormy sessions, lasting three days, it adopted a platform containing this plank:

We reaffirm without qualification the principles and policies declared by the National Democratic platform of 1892, and declare that our present National Democratic Administration is entitled to the thanks of the party for its honest, courageous, and statesmanlike management of public affairs; and we express our undiminished confidence in the Democracy and patriotism of President Grover Cleveland and his distinguished co-adviser and Secretary, John G. Carlisle of Kentucky.

The convention then nominated Gen. Hardin for Governor. In his speech of acceptance, the nominee observed silence on the question of money.

The party managers decided to have a series of joint debates between the Democratic and Republican Gubernatorial candidates. The first of these debates occurred in Louisville, before an audience numbering 6,000. Gen. Hardin opened the debate, and spoke for one hour. To the astonishment of his party friends, he reiterated his silver views, expressed previous to the nominating convention, and, in addition, added that he interpreted the platform to mean the coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

This speech was the keynote for division, and the battle became one of free-silverites against the sound-money men.

Following this first joint debate came that famous conference of Democratic candidates and the State Central Committee, which it was stated would depose Hardin because of his course. The conference did not attempt this, but decided to issue an address calling on Democrats to stand in line, and stating that the financial question was not a State issue, and should be ignored. Hardin continued on his course, ignoring the platform and the address. The question now is whether his repudiation of the party platform will result in the defeat of the party at the polls next Tuesday.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Sir Henry Tyler Goes Over the Route and Tells What He Saw.

From The London Times, Oct. 14.

The following letter from Sir Henry W. Tyler may interest those who wish to know what the new schemes in connection with the Panama Canal are:

PANAMA, Sept. 19.

SIR: In the interval between the arrival of a steamer from New-York at Colon and the departure of another steamer between Panama and Peru, I have been afforded a most favorable opportunity of examining the works of the Panama Canal and of obtaining from the highest authorities information as to the further prosecution of those works under the auspices of a new company, which has been formed since October, 1894. I have been much surprised and interested in what I have seen and learned, and I cannot but think that many of your readers will be glad briefly to learn also what is now projected in regard to this most important problem of intercommunication for passengers and freight between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the countries on their borders.

I will not dwell on the unfortunate history of this canal, which is only too well known, or upon the previous robbery, jobbery, and reckless waste of money and material connected with it, as I only desire to deal with the engineering questions involved in it.

The original idea was to construct a canal across the isthmus on sea level, without locks, excepting what was necessary to provide for the rise and fall of the tide, which on the Atlantic side is only about a foot and a half, while on the Pacific side it averages about seventeen feet. There were also difficulties, now admitted, as I had always maintained, to be practically insuperable, in connection with the cuttings through the hills for a depth of 300 feet or 400 feet on the Culebra section, and also from the River Chagres and its tributaries, the floods in that river during the wet season, which lasts for seven or eight months in the year, being very severe, and rendering the deviation of that river as originally proposed an almost impossibility.

This original idea has now been altogether abandoned. The present proposal is to construct two large dams, one on the rock, 570 yards long, and 165 yards wide at the base, and 35 yards high, across the Upper Chagres River before the Obisco runs into it, and the second, with rock sides, 473 yards long, 220 yards wide a the base, and 27 yards high, across the bed of the Lower Chagres River after it is joined by the Obisco. Two large lakes are thus to be formed, the upper lake for supplying the higher, and especially the southern portions of the canal with water, and the lower lake mainly for the purposes of the canal navigation. The upper lake would be twenty-five miles long, with a feeder to the canal in a channel eleven miles long, and the lower lake would be about twenty-six miles long, more than half of its length being used for canal navigation. There are to be ten locks, so as to enable the canal to surmount a summit of 160 feet above sea level, and thus 160 feet will be saved in the Culebra cuttings, and a vast amount of work in other parts of the canal.

The object of these altered proposals is to employ the water of the Chagres River as a useful ally in providing water at all seasons for a canal passing over higher levels, in place of attempting to divert its channel, and to run the canal clear of it at a lower level across the Isthmus, at the same time that the whole work, including the excavations, may be more safely and economically carried out. In other words, the representatives of the present company seek to utilize the natural conditions instead of opposing them, and there does not seem to be any insuperable engineering difficulty in doing so, all that is required being six years of time and £20,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out the complete work on the lines above described, including a deviation of the railway.

It will no doubt surprise most people in Europe, as well as North America, to learn that fifteen miles of the canal from the Atlantic end at Colon and four miles from the Pacific at Panama are practically complete, except that some additional dredging will be required, the depth according to soundings taken in our presence on the Colon sections varying from 23 feet to 28 feet, excepting at a bar formed near the Atlantic mouth at Mindi for about 300 yards, which it is considered better for the present to retain. The bed of the canal has only filled up to the extent of about 3 feet 6 inches since the works were stopped about four years ago. The finished width was intended to be 130 feet on the surface and 70 feet at the base, with a depth of 29 feet. The banks have not suffered materially in consequence of the rapid growth of vegetation caused by tropical rains every afternoon during so many months in the year, with high temperature and bright sunshine in the early parts of the days, even during the wet season.

There are eight crossings of the Chagres River in the Atlantic section of the canal, the water taking its own course through either the canal bed or the river bed. The tendency has been exhibited for the river bed to silt up in places, while the direct course of the water through the canal is unimpeded; and this tendency may be expected to increase when the lakes above referred to have been formed, and a greater opportunity for scour through the canal bed is afforded.

I need not dwell on the lavish expenditure which was incurred in the earlier history of the canal in furnishing machinery and material, in building innumerable houses and other buildings, with swimming baths, hospitals, and a convalescent home, and in providing all conceivable luxuries for the agents and employes of the company. Evidences of this description are visible more or less over the whole distance of forty-seven miles in crossing the Isthmus by railway. Although much of the machinery and material so supplied was useless and has been lost, yet vast amounts of dredgers, locomotive engines, steamboats, and boilers, &c., are being carefully preserved for future use, and there is now actually on the ground very much more machinery and material than will suffice for completing the whole work.

The number of men stated to be employed in actual labor on the canal works at the present time is 1,500; there are 800 more on their way, and it is intended to increase those numbers from time to time to 4,000, and even to 6,000, and to prosecute the work more rapidly as soon as additional laborers of a suitable kind can be provided. The best appear to be those from Jamaica, Martinique, St. Lucia, and other parts of the West Indies, of whom I saw many most favorable examples.

I came to the isthmus with the impression that the canal was a hopeless project from an engineering as well as from a financial point of view. I am now convinced that, if the proposals above roughly described are properly carried out, the work may be made a success, and the estimate of £20,000,000 appears to be a fair one. The financial combinations connected with the new company in France are no doubt sufficiently powerful to provide the necessary funds if they are convinced that the works can be completed for such a sum. I heartily wish it success as an international work of the greatest public utility, and I am sure that all English engineers, as well as those of other countries, will join in the most cordial congratulations to their French confreres if, in six years' time, these interesting works should be completed or should be approaching their completion. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. W. TYLER.

THE COMPARISON FAVORS NEW-YORK CITY

Its Streets Cleaner than Those of Paris, Mme. Carre Writes.

Col. Waring's former private secretary, Mme. Carre, is now in Paris, and has written a letter to a friend in this city in which she says the American idea that the streets of that city are much cleaner than those of New-York is not well founded.

During a walk in the early morning hours she had circulars in great number and variety forced upon her, and, like others, she threw them into the roadway, which was littered with waste paper. The sidewalks were all swept clean and into the streets at 8 o'clock in the morning, and a little later the machines came along sweeping the paper and other litter into the gutters.

The brooms used by the men who sweep the streets are much like those wielded in New-York. The pavements, however, are all asphalt and much easier to keep clean than those in this city. On the whole, Mme. Carre decides that Paris is frightfully dirty when measured by New-York standards.

Hired Out to His Brother for Life.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

A suit on a rather queer sort of a contract has been filed in the City Court. It is styled M. Brown against Janie Brown, executrix of the estate of H. A. Brown. The petition states that the suit is on an indebtedness of $216 on the following contract, which is quoted:

"Jan. 21, 1891, I, H. A. Brown, has agreed to hire my brother, M. Brown, for the sum of $1 per week. I pay him $2 a week, balance due, this agreement is to be kept between I, H. A. Brown, and M. Brown as long as I live, and if he should die first, balance due is to be paid to said M. Brown's family. H. A. Brown and M. Brown. H. Robertson, witness."

For uniqueness this contract would perhaps be hard to beat. H. A. Brown died March 4, 1894, leaving a will and making Janie Brown his executrix. The petition states that M. Brown fulfilled his contract from Jan. 21, 1891, for two years thereafter, and that $216 is due him by the estate.

HAD ENOUGH OF ALDRIDGE

Grand Uprising Against Boss-ship in the Flower City.

REPUBLICAN MACHINE IN DANGER

Probability that a Democrat Will Be Elected Mayor—Big Vote Promised for the Democratic State Ticket.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 1.—It is in the air that the Republican machine in this city is to be smashed next Tuesday. The campaign here is one of the liveliest in the State. The Democrats and the Good Government Clubs are leagued together solidly against the domination of Mr. Platt's lieutenant, "Boss" Aldridge, and there is an uprising which is as intense and earnest as was that against Tammany Hall in New-York City last year.

It is in the air that the 8,000 plurality behind which the Republicans have intrenched themselves is to be cut in two. All the combinations of circumstances in the campaign favor it.

The Democrats are alive to the situation, and they are campaigning at a rate which will give decided advantage to the State ticket. They are wide awake. They are hustling as if their lives depended on it. It is refreshing to a Democrat to witness their enthusiasm.

It is not the excise question that interests them; that cuts little figure. It is a determination to get rid of a "boss" that lies at the bottom of all the earnestness.

The "boss" business in this town has reached a point which is intolerable. "Boss" Calihan, sometimes called "King" Calihan, is the deputy of "Boss" Aldridge, and Aldridge in turn is the lieutenant of "Boss" Platt. Charges of corruption in the City Government are made. The dictation of one man in Republican politics is acknowledged. The control by the worst elements is apparent. It is against these things that decency has arisen.

"King" Calihan extends his sway not alone to the municipal offices, but he has raised his sceptre over the legislative candidates. They obey orders like schoolboys.

A reporter went to Henry Harrison, Republican candidate for the Senate, to ask him his views on the excise question. When the reporter found him, "King" Calihan was present. The reporter stated his mission.

"Mr. Harrison has no views to express," said the "King."

"But I addressed my remarks to Mr. Harrison," said the reporter. "Let him tell me whether he has views or not."

"Step in here," said the "King" to the Senatorial candidate. The latter obeyed. The two went to an inner room and the door was closed. Presently they came out.

"No," said the Senatorial candidate, "I have no opinions to express on the excise question."

This thing had become wearisome to many people. A Good Government Club was organized long ago in this city. It was made up for the greater part of Republicans, but was open to men without regard to party affiliations. Many Democrats became members of the club and of others that were organized. The membership grew until there were upward of 3,000 names on the list.

Coming early to the front this year as a political factor, the clubs nominated as a candidate for Mayor Judge George E. Warner, a Democrat of the highest standing. The Democrats indorsed him.

The Republicans nominated Hiram H. Edgerton, a machine man of a pronounced type.

George F. Loder is a candidate on an independent ticket, and expects to poll a few thousand votes. He will draw chiefly from the Republicans.

The registration is heavy, and it is particularly so in Democratic districts. The registration last year touched high-water mark in this city, when it was 31,773. This year the Democratic committee and the Good Government Clubs were especially active in their endeavors to get every voter to register, and the total fell but 285 short of that of last year, when there was a Gubernatorial election. Such a large percentage as is registered this year has never been known before when only minor State officers were to be elected.

The Democrats, who were in such a divided condition in the Summer, and were "harmonized" by Chairman Hinkley's subcommittee from the State Committee, are solid for the ticket headed by Gen. Horatio C. King. No member of the State Committee for either of the two Senatorial districts in Monroe County has yet been chosen. Chairman Henry D. McNaughton, who was chosen Chairman as a compromise between the warring factions, has charge of the campaign for the county, and in addition keeps close watch on the State campaign in his bailiwick. He is confident, he says, that Monroe County will cast a vote for the State candidates that will surprise the State.

The excise question does not figure much in the campaign. The Republicans have kept silent on the subject. They would build a wall around Monroe County if that were necessary, rather than allow Warner Miller to come within the county lines and make such a speech as he made in Cooper Union.

The liquor element in this city is largely with the Republicans. The saloons have been one of the Aldridge bulwarks. They have been allowed to violate the Sunday law without interference, except for a period of three weeks last year when Mr. Aldridge closed them for three consecutive Sundays, while he was securing backers among the clergymen to his application for appointment as Superintendent of Public Works.

The present arrangement is satisfactory to the saloon keepers. It is satisfactory to those who think they are entitled to a drink on Sunday. It is satisfactory to the Republican managers, who find the influence of the saloons has been a good thing for their party.

So there is no wish to disturb the present system. All hands are willing to let the Saratoga platform stand, simply adding to it: "We believe in the maintenance of the Sunday law—also in the maintenance of the present side-door system—in the interest of labor and morality, and incidentally of the saloon keeper and the politician."

This is the way the Republicans feel about the excise question. In their campaign oratory they say nothing on the subject.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair weather, north to west winds, no change in temperature.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, northerly winds, shifting to southerly, warmer Saturday night.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable, warmer Saturday night. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, probably fair, slight changes in temperature, northerly winds, shifting to southerly. VIRGINIA, fair, probably preceded by showers in southern portion, northerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, local rain, clearing in western portion, northerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, preceded by local rains in eastern portion, northerly winds, slightly warmer. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, northerly winds. GEORGIA, fair, preceded by showers on the coast, northerly winds, slightly warmer. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, warmer, northerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, west to south winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, westerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, warmer, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, and INDIANA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, westerly winds, shifting to southerly, warmer Saturday night. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, southerly winds, warmer. ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, increasing southerly winds, and warmer. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, southerly winds, warmer. WISCONSIN, fair and warmer, southerly winds. IOWA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds, shifting to westerly. KANSAS, fair, warmer in eastern portion, westerly winds. NEBRASKA, generally fair, westerly winds. MINNESOTA, generally fair, but cloudy, southwesterly winds, warmer in eastern portion. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, westerly winds, probably colder Saturday night. MONTANA, fair, colder Saturday evening, westerly winds. COLORADO, generally fair, westerly winds. WYOMING, fair, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed at Norfolk section. The barometer has risen

UNION RAILWAY HEARING

Question of Revoking Its Charter Before the Aldermen.

COMPLAINTS MADE AGAINST THE LINE

Prof. Collin Says the Board Cannot Determine Validity of Grant—What He Says of the Road's Prospect.

Several lawyers, who said they represented residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, told of grievances against the Union Railway Company before the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, during a public hearing on the resolution introduced by Alderman Hall that the board should revoke the franchise of the company.

This franchise was granted on Aug. 29, 1892, under an act of the Legislature expressly indicating the conditions to be imposed upon the company, notwithstanding which it is sought by those who are opposed to this corporation and in favor of its rival, the People's Traction Company, to have the Aldermen revoke the franchise.

There is an indication that the agitation is made at this time for campaign purposes, as any action in the matter by the Aldermen would have no effect, because the question of the validity of the charter would have to be settled by the courts.

Ex-Judge James R. Angell, as a resident and taxpayer of the annexed district, attacked the validity of the charter of the road, because, as he said, the general railroad law known as the Cantor law was not complied with, as the franchise was not put up at auction and sold to the one who would give to the city the largest remuneration for the privilege. The company was simply required to pay 1 per cent. on its gross receipts when they reached $1,000 a day. This had not been reached yet, and perhaps, he said, would never be reached.

For this prospective payment the company was relieved from paving the streets between the tracks, and was also permitted by the provisions of the charter to run cuildants with one or all railroad companies in the district above the Harlem River. The Board of Aldermen of 1892, he said, had made a fatal omission in not putting the franchise up at auction, and the granting of the franchise was rushed through without due consideration. The Union Railway Company, he said, was not doing what it ought to do and could do for the accommodation of the residents of the annexed district, and more and prompt accommodations means for carrying passengers.

Alderman Brown said that the Board of Aldermen in granting the franchise to the Union Railway Company had vested the law as it stood at that time.

John Hubert, of counsel for the Taxpayers' Alliance, found fault with the Union Railway Company because it has not extended the tracks through the district as rapidly as he thought it should. He admitted, however, that of late the Willis Avenue line had been built, and the line on the Southern Boulevard had been completed.

Adolph G. Rothschild, also of counsel for the Alliance, argued that the ordinance was unconstitutional, as it violated the law of contracts, and if the Aldermen find that the franchise is void, they have no right to grant another franchise to another company over the same route.

Prof. Charles J. Collin of the firm of Sheehan & Collin, counsel for the Union Railway Company, made a brief argument in opposition to the passage of the resolution. Prof. Collin was the legal adviser of Govs. Cleveland, Hill, and Flower, and is considered a very high authority on constitutional law. He said:

"The Union Railway Company appears before you by counsel not because it has any fear that any action the Board of Aldermen may take on this resolution will be fatal to its interests, but simply out of respect to the board. The Common Council cannot determine the question of the validity of the charter held by the company, that is a question that is to be wholly determined by the courts. It is in the nature of a contract between the city and this corporation, and one party to a contract cannot make it void, or abrogate it. The Union Railway Company will meet all its obligations to the city at the proper time.

"When the bill giving the franchise to this company was first introduced, it did not contain any provision for compensation to the city, and in that way it passed the Assembly. When it was in the Senate, Gov. Flower announced that he would not sign any surface railway bill unless there was some provision in it for remunerating the city. It was then amended by the section which provides for the payment of 1 per cent. on the gross receipts when they should reach $1,700 per day for six months. This was considered fair and equitable. It was a fair business proposition. When the fare on this road was reduced to 5 cents it took almost $300 per day off the receipts of the company.

"The gross receipts now average between $1,400 and $1,500 per day, and are increasing, and the obligations to the city will soon be met. The first dividend from the earnings of the company will be paid into the City Treasury. Those who have invested in the capital stock of this road have not yet received one cent of interest on their investment. We are doing the best we can for the people, and will give them better facilities as quickly as we can."

Prof. Collin was questioned by Alderman Ware and others in regard to the amount of the capital stock of the company, the value of its rolling stock, &c. He replied that he was simply the counsel for the company and could not answer such questions. The hearing was adjourned until next Friday.

JOHN VICTORY WAS 105 YEARS OLD

Died Thursday in Brooklyn, Leaving Seventy Descendants.

John Victory, who was one of the best-known men in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, where he had lived for many years, died at his home, 937 Pacific Street, Thursday afternoon, at the great age of one hundred and five years.

He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1790, and lived there for forty-four years. When he came to this country he started in the grocery business, and by hard work and thrift managed to save sufficient to enable him to retire from business in his old age. He owned considerable property in the Ninth Ward, was a Democrat, and expected to vote next Tuesday.

Mr. Victory was a regular attendant at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. His death was due to old age; he was ill only two days. He leaves five sons and a daughter. One of his sons is a clergyman, living in Portsmouth, Va.

He also leaves forty-two grandchildren and twenty-two great-grandchildren.

L. F. BECKWITH'S PROPERTY ATTACHED

For $300,000 in a Suit Brought by Arthur Beckwith's Receiver.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 1.—A writ of attachment for $300,000 has been issued in the Union County Court by Judge Van Syckel against Leonard Forbes Beckwith, who has left New-Jersey, and who, it is claimed, owes $180,144 to his brother, Arthur Beckwith of New-York, a supposed lunatic.

The suit has been brought by Allan W. Elvarts, receiver for the estate of Arthur Beckwith, and the attachment is placed on five and a half acres of valuable land and water front on Staten Island Sound, in Linden Township.

To Make Much Turpentine.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

One of the largest land deals ever made in Nassau County, Fla., is now being consummated. The investors are capitalists from Northern Georgia, who have plenty of money behind them, and the land being purchased will aggregate many thousand acres of pine, situated in the northern part of the county, and includes the well-known White Oak grant. This grant contains about 1,000 acres, and was the first property purchased by the syndicate. Small plantations south of the White Oak grant have been gradually absorbed by the investors, until they have secured all of the land adjoining the original purchase that they desired. The syndicate will embark in the turpentine business on a large scale, and has already begun the construction of a still, which will probably be the largest and most complete in the State.

BRIDGE TERMINAL CONDEMNED

Strong Presentment Against It by Kings County's Grand Jury—Its Facilities Declared to be Inadequate.

Thousands of Brooklynites have complained of the new terminal of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, which, they claim, is far from being what it should be. They say that it is not as convenient as was the old one, as in that everybody walked in the same direction and there was no confusion.

The new terminal is arranged in such a manner that the passengers who want to go to the Brooklyn Elevated Road are compelled to go in the opposite direction to those bound for the Kings County Elevated Road and to those who desire to reach the street, and as during the rush hours in the evening there is not room to do this, the inconvenienced passengers constantly complain of the insufficient facilities that the bridge officials have provided for them.

The Grand Jury for October looked into the matter and came to the same conclusion as that reached by the patrons of the bridge, and yesterday presented to Judge Moore a presentment, in which it severely condemns the present terminal station.

The presentment reads as follows:

"It is the opinion of this jury that if completed according to present designs, as we understand them, the Brooklyn terminal of the bridge will afford entirely inadequate facilities for the proper accommodation of passengers, and we recommend that, in the interest of the public, a competent board of engineers, experienced in the management of traffic, be convened and the whole matter laid before them, to the end that, if possible, existing plans shall be so modified or amended that the finished structure shall accommodate the public in the best possible manner."

SUIT AGAINST BROOKLYN OFFICIALS

The Mayor and Controller Palmer Said to Have Illegally Spent $74,000.

Hugh J. Monahan, President of the Anti-Trust Leagues, has retained a lawyer to begin suit against Mayor Schieren and Controller Palmer to compel them to repay to the city $74,000, which was expended by the city for special policemen during the recent strike on the trolley roads in Brooklyn.

Edward M. Grout, the regular Democratic nominee for Mayor, discovered the following in Brooklyn's charter: "The Commissioner of Police, whenever expedient, shall, on the application of any corporation or person or persons, detail regular patrolmen of the police force, or appoint and swear any additional number of special patrolmen of the police force, to do special duty at any place within said city, upon the application, present or prospective, by whom the application shall be made, paying for the services of the police force, or appointed and sworn, such sum per diem or service on such detail or special duty as is paid to regular members of the force."

Mr. Grout maintains that this section means that the railroad companies and not the city should be compelled to pay for the services of the special policemen.

Secretary Stoddard, for Mr. Monahan, in referring to the above section of the city charter, said that it means that the detail of special officers should be made upon the payment of the money needed for their salaries during the time of their service. The lawyer said:

Not only did Mayor Schieren fail to get the money to pay the special policemen in advance, but he did not see to it that the $74,000 out of the City Treasury, and for this he has been sent a bill to the railroad companies on behalf of the city. This payment of public moneys under all the decisions in almost cases in this State and the United States Circuit and Supreme Courts of the affidavits concerned in the payment of money can be compelled to reimburse the city for every cent of it. Mr. Monahan's action is based upon Chapter 301 of the Laws of 1853, known as the Tilden act. This law prohibits that any citizen of a municipal corporation who is assessed at over $1,000 can maintain such an action in his own name not only to prevent a waste of public funds by enjoining the payment of an official, but even after such waste or illegal act has been made he can maintain an action to compel the guilty parties to refund the money wasted or illegally expended so as to make the city whole. It is such an action that Mr. Monahan has now taken. I desire it to be distinctly understood that the complaint in this action will not be served upon the defendants before election day for the reason that we have no desire to make this appear like a campaign action. It is a bona fide suit, and after the present canvass is over, no matter which party may win, the papers will be served on the Mayor and the Controller, and the action will be pushed to a speedy trial.

The action will be brought soon.

'CONDEMNED BY THE GRAND JURY

Booths That Disfigure Brooklyn's Court House Must Be Removed.

The many stands that are now in front of the Brooklyn Court House have been condemned as unsightly by business men of Brooklyn, as well as by officials, and the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday recommended that the incumbrances be removed.

In regard to this matter the Grand Jury, in its presentments handed to Judge Moore, said:

We find that by permission certain persons have erected booths, both inside the fence and on the sidewalk near the Court House, for the sale of newspapers and periodicals, as well as soda water, &c. While these booths may possibly be a convenience to a few persons doing business in the vicinity, they encroach upon public property, are unsightly, and offend the public sense of propriety.

We trust that the proper authorities will take such action in regard to these incumbrances as shall insure their immediate removal.

The county is at present repairing the Court House and clearing the front of the building, but the booths still remain. There are cigar stands, newspaper stands, soda-water stands, and even a stand where small dry goods are sold.

SCHOONER EDITH IN A BAD POSITION

Ashore Near Beach Haven, N. J.—May Be Broken Up—Crew Saved.

BEACH HAVEN, N. J., Nov. 1.—The two-masted schooner Edith of Boston, bound from Boston for Wilmington, N. C., is ashore at Little Egg Harbor Shoals, ten miles south of this place. The crew of six men was saved.

The vessel is in a bad position, and will probably be a total loss. A portion of the cargo may be saved.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., was appointed yesterday as receiver of the property of Mary E. Gibbins on a suit brought by Joseph A. Gibbins, her brother, who received a judgment against her in May last for $6,808, which judgment has been assigned to Samuel Lee. The judgment, it is stated, was for money left to Mr. Gibbins by his father. The money was in Mary E. Gibbins's hands for distribution. It was also stated that she went to Paris a year and a half ago, taking with her the bulk of the family property, probably amounting to $10,000, but a mortgage of $10,000 is said to be still standing upon record in her name.

—Writs of replevin aggregating $6,686 were received by the Sheriff yesterday from creditors of M. Rosenberg & Co., wholesale dealers in hosiery, notions, &c., at 380 and 382 Broadway, in favor of the following: Theodore Freilinghausen, $2,442; Fleitman & Co., $2,287; Mayer, Strouse & Co., $1,149; Harden, Acheson & Co., $590; Isaac Hennan, $218. Horwitz & Herschfeld obtained an attachment against the firm for $1,000. Goldsmith & Doherty said yesterday that Mrs. Bertha Cohn, to whom the firm sold all the stock of merchandise, had in turn sold it to Louis Ullman, the auctioneer.

—Joseph Donaldson, manufacturer of gas and electric fixtures at 74 East Ninth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Bernhard Ginsburg, giving preferences to Mary Morehouse of East Orange, N. J., for $2,400, to Mary V. Ayliffe of West Orange, N. J., for $3,814, and R. M. Donaldson of East Orange, for $313. The business is one of the oldest in the city, having been established in 1838 by Thomas Donaldson, father of Joseph Donaldson. The liabilities are reported to be $21,000 and the assets $20,000.

—G. S. Bixby was appointed yesterday as receiver of the New-York State Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation of 34 Pine Street by Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court on the application of Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck, on the ground that the company has never paid in the proportion of its capital stock in cash of $40,000, as required by law.

—Judgment for $13,196 was entered yesterday against James M. Ashley, Jr., in favor of Alven Beveridge, broker, for balance due on the purchase of 400 shares of Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad stock in November, 1892.

—Judgment was entered yesterday by default against George W. Lawrence, who was served at 35 Wall Street, for $29,132 in favor of Schuyler Walden, stock broker, for balance due on stock transactions up to July 6, 1895.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the office furniture of Richardson & Co., who claimed to be stock brokers at 10 Wall Street, for about $180.

—The Sheriff has closed the store of Louis Meryash, grocer at 25 Pike Street, on a claim of $3,161 in favor of D. J. Loewenthal.

RICHARDSON ESTATE LITIGATION

Executors Ask Permission to Sell Some of the Property—They Are Still Under Charges of Malfeasance.

There was another interesting legal fight in the Surrogate's Court yesterday over the late Benjamin Richardson's estate, which has been in litigation for several years.

The executors of the estate are William T. Washburne and Emma Richardson, and some time ago a motion was made before Surrogate Arnold for their removal for malfeasance. There were many charges made against them, and their lawyer stated at one session that they had been accused of everything except drunkenness.

When the motion was made for their removal there was also a stay granted against them by Surrogate Fitzgerald, in which they were restrained from selling any of the property of the estate until the decision of Surrogate Arnold in the removal proceedings.

The motion before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday was made by the executors, who asked the Surrogate to modify his own order in such a manner as to allow the sale of some of the real estate.

Jordan Rollins, counsel for the executors, stated that this order tied up the estate, so that it is in danger of being wiped out, because taxes and interest cannot be paid, and that the property is in such bad order that the tenants are moving out. He said that the property sought to be sold is unproductive, and its sale would result in no harm to any one.

Mr. Rollins also made a motion to be allowed to pay certain claims against the estate. He showed a letter in which the writer stated that he would not foreclose a $27,000 mortgage unless it was paid. The attorney stated that there were many such demands.

Darius S. Ransom opposed the granting of the motion to modify the stay. He said that the stay was a final order, and there could be no modification, as the executors were under charges of malfeasance, and an order was asked for their removal. Mr. Ransom said that the real reason for the motion to sell property and pay claims is to get off allowances and fees for the executors' professional services, amounting to over $100,000. He said that there is $10,000 in the hands of the United States Trust Company, and $40,000 in the hands of the City Chamberlain available for the purposes stated by the attorney for the executors. He opposed the granting of the motion, and urged that the sale of the property be held. When the property was advertised for sale some time ago the injunction order restraining the sale was granted by the Surrogate.

It was stated at the time the application for the removal of the executors was made that Washburne was guilty of gross waste and extravagance, and that he had paid extravagantly large sums to attorneys. It was also stated that mortgages had been made to Washburne's wife, who had paid nothing for them. It was charged that he had been receiving $3,000 a week from the estate, but what he had done with it no one knew.

It was further stated at this time that after taking $40,000 from the estate, the executors had really loaned it $10,000. He said, in referring to Mr. Beckett, who had made the charges, that no one except an advanced Australian would make them.

There are at least twenty-seven other actions pending in the Supreme Court, Common Pleas and Superior Courts. These actions were brought by Louise Ann Burl to establish her dower right in the property. She alleges that she was Richardson's common law wife. When he was alive he declared that she was his housekeeper, and he put up a big sign to that effect in the house. When the estate of the claims that the woman made. In his will Mr. Richardson left her $3,000 for her services to his family, and it is claimed that when the executors Washburne and Mrs. Richardson paid her $500 on account she signed her name as "Burl" to the receipt.

Mrs. Burl claims that she became the wife of Richardson in 1880. Eighth Avenue about Jan. 1, 1878, and lived with him at such in many places until his death, in 1888. The marriage, she says, was by civil contract. It is stated that she was given $50,000 to release the property, and that the fund was hardly dry when she began these suits. Her dower would amount to about $600,000.

Surrogate Fitzgerald reserved decision on the motion made yesterday.

MR. FALES'S COUNSEL EXAMINED.

Declines to Say Where His Client Is—Sustained by Referee Thomson.

Referee Joseph A. Thomson decided yesterday that Eugene H. Lewis, counsel for Halliburton Fales, need not testify as to the present whereabouts of his client. John M. Bowers of the firm of Bowers & Sands will contest the referee's decision in the Supreme Court next week.

Mr. Bowers, as was told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, is the counsel for Mrs. Joseph Beale, the divorced wife of Halliburton Fales. Mrs. Beale is seeking to obtain the control of her two children for six months each year, as allowed by the decree of divorce procured two years ago in Tacoma, Washington.

After both lawyers had set forth the facts as they looked at them, the referee ruled that Mr. Lewis need not testify concerning any communications which passed between himself and his client. He allowed Mr. Bowers to ask Mr. Lewis whether he had seen Halliburton Fales on the night of Oct. 21, when the latter left the home of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Fales of 383 Fifth Avenue, with the two children and went to New-Haven, Conn.

Mr. Lewis answered that he had seen his client at 10 o'clock at night on Oct. 21 at the University Club. It was shortly after midnight that Mr. Fales left the city.

"Did you tell him," asked Mr. Bowers, "that Mrs. Beale had begun habeas corpus proceedings to obtain possession of the children?"

"I did not," said Mr. Lewis. "I simply told him that Mr. Bowers had been engaged in the case and desired to make a demand for the children."

By "case," he said, he did not refer to the habeas corpus proceedings, but simply the situation. Mr. Fales, he said, had expected for a month that Mrs. Beale would take some action, since by the agreement she should have had the children in the month of September.

"Did Mr. Fales make any statement to you about his intention to take the children out of the State to avoid habeas corpus proceedings?" Mr. Lewis was asked.

"He did not," was the answer.

"Will Mr. Fales now?" he was asked.

"I refuse to answer," said Mr. Lewis.

When asked whether Mr. Fales had asked his counsel as to the lawfulness of taking the children out of the State to avoid proceedings, Mr. Lewis declined to answer.

The referee sustained him in his refusals to answer.

Both Mrs. Beale and Mrs. Elizabeth Fales were present at the hearing. The writ of habeas corpus was served by the former on Mrs. Fales, who returned it, saying that she knew nothing of the whereabouts of the children. She reiterated this statement yesterday.

The counsel for the plaintiff say there is a great deal more to the story than has yet been made public, while Mr. Lewis says his client is perfectly willing to see the case through when the time comes, and tell why he does not want to deliver the children into the hands of Mrs. Beale for six months.

JOEL M. MARX STILL REFEREE.

Failure of Attorneys to Secure His Resignation in an Old Case.

Horwitz & Hershfield do not think Joel M. Marx of 258 Broadway should act as referee in a case in which Benjamin Steinhardt of Howe & Hummel's office appears as counsel. They think that the relationship between Mr. Steinhardt and Referee Marx is such as would make it at least indelicate for Mr. Marx to act as referee.

Horwitz & Hershfield say they have asked Mr. Marx several times to resign as referee in an action brought by Mabel Bernhard against Simon Feist to recover $3,597.56 as commissions for merchandise, and Mr. Marx each time refused to resign. Several days ago, Horwitz & Hershfield secured an order from Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court, which directed Marx to appear before him yesterday and show cause why he should not be directed to resign as referee in the action.

In asking that Mr. Marx be directed by the Court to resign, Mr. Hershfield said yesterday that he did not mean to reflect in any way upon the integrity of the referee, but that the business relations between Mr. Marx and Mr. Steinhardt were such that he thought that Mr. Marx should resign as referee in a proceeding in which Mr. Steinhardt appeared as counsel.

"I don't like to make such an order as you request," said Judge Gildersleeve; "but I would resign if I were in Mr. Marx's place."

Mr. Steinhardt, in reply, said that he had not acted as counsel for Mr. Marx; that he had no social relations with him, and that there was nothing in the business connections between them to justify the proceedings taken against Mr. Marx.

"It would be cowardly if I had not come here to answer this application," said Mr. Marx. He said he had been appointed referee two years ago, and that it was only recently that he had been asked to resign. "Horwitz & Hershfield told me that, unless I would resign," he said, "they would bring proceedings to compel me to resign."

"I did not fully understand the facts when I said that if I were in your place I would resign," said Judge Gildersleeve, who then denied the motion, but gave the plaintiff permission to discontinue the action.

Divorced on Her Son's Testimony.

Judge Gildersleeve, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday granted John G. Folsom a decree of absolute divorce from his wife, Clara L. Folsom, upon the report of John Callahan, who was appointed referee to take testimony in the action.

The Folsoms were married by the Rev. Mr. Hubbey, in this city, on Dec. 18, 1879, and Mrs. Folsom secured a decree of separation from her husband about seven years ago. Since then she has been living with her son, Charles S. Folsom, at 238 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. The son was the principal witness against his mother.

Mr. Folsom charged in his complaint that his wife had been guilty of improper conduct with Daniel Malling White, a piano manufacturer.

At the hearing before the referee, the son, who is nineteen years old, testified to seeing his mother and White in compromising situations on several occasions. He testified that White lived with his mother and himself in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street house, occupying a hall room for three years.

Suits Against a Brewing Company.

Henry Honsbein of 69 Amsterdam Avenue has brought a suit in the Court of Common Pleas to recover $20,000 damages against the Clausen & Price Brewing Company; Honsbein vs. same—Oscar P. Williman.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—People, &c., vs. New-York State Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation (two cases)—G. S. Bixby. Frederic J. Middlebrook vs. Caroline C. Gleason—John H. Henshaw. Joseph A. Gibbins vs. Mary E. Gibbins—William L. Cannon, Jr. Louis Aaron vs. Daniel P. O'Brien and others—Sarsfield P. Lavelle.

CITY COURT—Roth, J.—Frederick Crossett vs. Joseph Moore—Lucien S. Bayliss.

COURT NOTICE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—The motion calendar will be called on Monday, Nov. 11, at 10:30 A. M. instead of Monday, Nov. 4, as heretofore announced. By order of the Court.

JOHN A. SHIELDS, Clerk.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:21|Sun sets...4:58|Moon rises.....

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:42	8:03	1:39	1:59
Governors Island	7:42	8:03	1:39	2:15
Hell Gate	9:58	9:56	3:08	3:49

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 2.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Hatouni	Gibraltar	Oct. 21
Chimarosa	Para	Oct. 21
City of Lincoln	Shields	Oct. 18
Iroquois	Charleston	Oct. 29
La Touraine	Havre	Oct. 26
Niagara	Nassau	Oct. 29
Obdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 19
Ontario	London	Oct. 19
Platte	Antwerp	Oct. 17
Valencia	Swansea	Oct. 21

SUNDAY, NOV. 3.

Anchoria	Glasgow	Oct. 24
Amalfi	Hamburg	Oct. 19
Aragon Prince	Shields	Oct. 19
Caribbean	Barbados	Oct. 28
Tallahassee	Savannah	Oct. 31

MONDAY, NOV. 4.

Alles	Kingston	Oct. 31
El Norte	New Orleans	Oct. 31
Escalante	New Orleans	Oct. 31
Kensington	Antwerp	Oct. 19
Massachusetts	London	Oct. 21
Spree	Bremen	Oct. 19
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 19

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

Clanthel	Glasgow	Nov. 1
Hudson	New Orleans	Nov. 1
Majestic	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Nestor	Gibraltar	Oct. 21
Nueces	Galveston	Oct. 31
Seneca	Bremen	Oct. 26
Spree	Bremen	Oct. 26

THURSDAY, NOV. 7.

Alamo	Galveston	Nov. 4
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Oct. 26
Venezuela	La Guayra	Nov. 1

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Aachen	Nov. 2	Bremen 1st p.m.	2 Broadway.
Adriatic	Nov. 2	Liverpool	307 Broadway.
Algeria	Nov. 2	Gibraltar	39 Broadway.
Baltic	Nov. 2	Queenstown	307 Broadway.
Westerdam	Nov. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Rhakotis	Nov. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Rhynland	Nov. 2	Antwerp	2 Broadway.
Concho	Nov. 2	Galveston	5 Bowling Gr.
El Paso	Nov. 2	Galveston	5 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Nov. 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Trinidad	Nov. 2	Trinidad	120 Wall St.
Andalia	Nov. 2	London	7 Bowling Gr.
Chesapeake	Nov. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Cymric	Nov. 2	Liverpool	307 Broadway.
Cynthia	Nov. 2	Liverpool	307 Broadway.
Fulvia	Nov. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gascogne	Nov. 2	Havre	39 Broadway.
Iroquois	Nov. 2	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Nov. 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Leerdam	Nov. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Leith Prince	Nov. 2	Baltic	3 State St.
Nomadic	Nov. 2	Liverpool	307 Broadway.
Wells City	Nov. 2	Bristol	26 Whit'al St.
Yucatan	Nov. 2	Progreso	5 Bowling Gr.
Dona Maria	Nov. 2	Azores	110 Broad St.
Alexandria	Nov. 2	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Orizaba	Nov. 2	Havana	113 Broad St.
Matilda	Nov. 2	Baltic p	3 State St.
Nantes	Nov. 2	Baltic p	3 State St.
Ontario	Nov. 2	London	7 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Nov. 3	Southampton	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Nov. 3	Liverpool	39 Broadway.
St. Louis	Nov. 3	Southampton	2 Bowling Gr.
Rotterdam	Nov. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Aug. Victoria	Nov. 4	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Nov. 4	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Statendam	Nov. 4	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Switzerland	Nov. 4	Antwerp	2 Broadway.
Devonia	Nov. 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ferrier	Nov. 4	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Columbia	Nov. 5	Montevideo	50 Wall St.
Anchoria	Nov. 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ardanmohr	Nov. 6	Matanzas	50 Wall St.
Hirrawaday	Nov. 6	Jamaica	204 Broadway.
Columbia	Nov. 11	Colon	Pier 51 N. R.
Finance	Nov. 11	Colon	Pier 51 N. R.
Russ'a Prince	Nov. 11	Montevid'o	2-4 Stone St.
Georgic	Nov. 12	Liverpool	30 Broadway.
Charleston	Nov. 12	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Boston City	Nov. 12	Bristol	26 Whit'al St.
Spree	Nov. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Nov. 13	Soth'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Peconic	Nov. 13	Glasgow	38 Broadway.
Kensington	Nov. 14	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 15	Liverpool	30 Broadway.
Camatense	Nov. 15	Para	113 Pearl St.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Iroquois	Nov. 15	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Nov. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Nov. 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Nov. 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Etruria	Nov. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gallileo	Nov. 16	Hull	21-23 State St.
Westerdam	Nov. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Manitoba	Nov. 16	London	4 Broadway.
Anchoria	Nov. 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Others	Nov. 16	Manchest'r	Dock & Jevons.
Prins Wm H.	Nov. 16	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Philadelphia	Nov. 16	Liverpool	307 Broadway.
Werra	Nov. 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Chicago City	Nov. 16	Bristol	26 Whit'al St.
St. Paul	Nov. 20	Soth'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Nov. 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Marengo	Nov. 20	Hull	21-23 State St.
Seminole	Nov. 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	Nov. 20	Liverpool	30 Broadway.
Alliance	Nov. 20	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
F. Bismarck	Nov. 21	Plymouth	37 Broadway.
State of Neb.	Nov. 21	Glasgow	38 Broadway.
Venetia	Nov. 21	Gothenb'rg	37 Broadway.
Cherokee	Nov. 23	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Nov. 23	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Nov. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Prussia	Nov. 23	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Columbia	Nov. 23	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Jersey City	Nov. 25	Swansea	25 Whit'al St.
Cevic	Nov. 26	Liverpool	30 Broadway.
Iroquois	Nov. 26	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Nov. 26	London	7 Bowling Gr.
Champagne	Nov. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Buffalo	Nov. 26	Hull	21-23 State St.
St. Louis	Nov. 27	Soth'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Nov. 27	Liverpool	30 Broadway.
Southwark	Nov. 27	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Nov. 28	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Algonquin	Nov. 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Nov. 30	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Nov. 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Rhein	Nov. 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Nov. 30	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Kansas City	Nov. 30	Bristol	26 Whit'al St.

Arrived—Saturday, Friday, Nov. 1.

SS Dania, (Ger.,) Ludwig, Hamburg Oct. 20, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:32 A. M.

SS Andes, (Br.,) McKnight, Cape Haiti Oct. 8, via Kingston 24th, with fruit to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:36 A. M.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Pierce, Hull Oct. 14, via Boston, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Chalmatte, Blasland, New-Orleans 6 ds, with mdse to J. V. Van Sickle.

SS Gnelda, Chichester, Georgetown Oct. 27, via Wilmington, N. C., with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Mexican Prince, (Br.,) Deuchars, Liverpool Oct. 17, in ballast to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Oct. 23, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 8:03 P. M.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, Bristol Oct. 16, via Swansea, with mdse to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:50 P. M. Oct. 31.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Fraser, St. Ann's Bay Oct. 22, via Kingston 26th, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS America, (Br.,) Pearce, London Oct. 20, with mdse to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Scotia, (Br.,) Hamilton, Venice Sept. 29, via Gibraltar Oct. 17, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Colombia, Henderson, Colon Oct. 25, with mdse and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Arrive dat the Bar at 6:50 A. M.

SS Perrier, (Norw.,) Berg, Demerara Oct. 21, with mdse and 1 passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Ardle, (Br.,) Batcheler, Dundee Oct. 17, in ballast to W. W. Hurlbut & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Richmond Glover, (West Point, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship Marlborough Hill, (of Liverpool,) Lang, Sourabaya, April 24, via Passoroesan May 10, with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Bark Retriever, (of London,) Cove, Barbados 16 ds, in ballast to Harvey & Outerbridge.

Bark Evie Reed, (of Bath,) Goodyear, Buenos Ayres 53 ds, with hides to J. P. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., north; moderate breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Sama, for Livingston and Bocas del Toro; Paula, for Flushing, for orders; Cherokee, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Rio Grande, for Brunswick and Fernandina.

Panama, for Bordeaux; El Paso, for New-Orleans; Surani, for Flushing, for orders; Alvena, for Cape Haiti, Port de Paix, and Jacmel.

Barks Sunny South, for St. Pierre, Martinique; Casablanca, for Macassar.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, from New-York Oct. 12, for Naples and Marseilles, passed Turita Oct. 26.

SS Cavio, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New-York Oct. 22 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Letteli, from New-York Oct. 19 for London, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Poonhonitas, (Br.,) Capt. James, sld. from Prieste for New-York Oct. 28.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Capt. Matzen, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Oct. 20.

SS Mendota, (Br.,) Capt. Dicklin, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Gwent, (Norw.,) Totland, from New-York Aug. 17, via St.

ASTORIA'S NEW HOSPITAL

Built by the United Efforts of the Various Denominations.

MRS. HAGEMEYER'S GIFT OF $6,000

History of the Institution as Told by the Rev. C. D. F. Steinfuhrer at the Laying of Its Cornerstone.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 1.—This was the third anniversary of the opening of the Astoria Hospital, and a fitting observation of the day was the laying of the cornerstone of a handsome new building. The ceremony was participated in by clergymen representing each of the denominations in the city, and was witnessed by a large gathering of friends of the institution.

In order to have the cornerstone ready for laying to-day, the masons completed one corner of the foundation and erected a platform at that point to accommodate the spectators. The ceremony opened with a short introduction by the Rev. Charles M. Belden, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church. This was followed by a prayer by the Rev. Edward Cunningham, pastor of the Second Methodist Church. Those present sang the hymn, "Spirit of Truth, we call on Thee this house to bless."

The singing was accompanied by the chimes of the Church of the Redeemer, which is situated opposite the new hospital. During the singing the stone was lifted into place by two masons, and, after it had been set true, Mrs. F. E. Hagemeyer, President of the hospital, tapped the stone with a trowel. Then followed the singing of a hymn.

The Rev. C. D. F. Steinfuhrer, pastor of the German Second Reformed Church, delivered the following address:

Mrs. President, Lady Managers, and Friends of the Astoria Hospital: A very important occasion has called us together. We are assembled to lay the cornerstone of the new Astoria Hospital. Your humble servant has been chosen by the managers to make a short address. Well aware of my inability to do justice to the allotted task, I kindly asked the indulgence of their kind hearts, and, in case of a benign smile from the ladies, with the assurance that I had made no mistake, were the replies to my candidness. Having learned during a pastorate of many years to resign myself to the inevitable, I accepted the task, asking, however, the kind indulgence of my hearers, especially of my brethren in the ministry, every one of whom would have been eminently better qualified for this position than myself, and gladly would I have assigned to the least of my friends the venerable Archdeacon of the Diocese of Long Island, or the sainted clergyman of St. George's, of the latter for the profound erudition of the second generation from Rutgers Square, or to the notable arguments of my valued confrere from the Bowery, remembering the oneness in the arena of public affairs, although would I have been in an attentive hearer to the eloquent declamation of the kind and genial pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, or to the classic oratory of my brother in the Lutheran Church. But I was informed that the Second First Long Island City Reformed at Thomas (recommended and reformed, Christian) pastorate of exquisite, refreshed to be honored and pastored to ballooning by the very best talent of every church, vying with each other in the alacrament of spirit to obtain the best result for the cause at least. About $2,000 was netted and a site of 200,000 was secured.

From these facts were chosen as the place for the future hospital. Plans were drawn and finally accepted. Ground was broken and building began, and to-day, on the third anniversary of the hospital, we have assembled to witness the laying of the cornerstone. The new building will accommodate at least fifty patients at the same time. There will be a medical ward, both for males and females, a surgical ward, a children's ward, and a ward for contagious diseases. The architect has there would be sufficient funds for the building, but they were obliged to mortgage part of the land.

And now, in regard to the future. The prospect is bright. With charity and the kind assistance of the friends and patrons of the hospital the managers expect to see this building finished in about six months. But they look toward the people of Long Island City to sustain them in their work. We know that the larger the house the more expensive to run it. That's the case precisely with a hospital, I therefore, in the name of the managers, kindly request all the friends and patrons of this institution not to relax in their interest in this noble and grand work, to the best of their abilities and subscriptions, to persevere in what they have done before; yes, if in any way possible to increase their assistance. Let the Astoria Hospital not suffer for want of support. There are now twelve Protestant congregations that take an active interest in it. If there is any candidness in our professions to be disciples of Him who, departing, left us that new commandment, "Love one another," let us be thankful that an opportunity to practice our faith is given to us by supporting this temple of the sick and wounded in our midst. Let us always remember the Astoria Hospital with tender affection, and may we all be always ready to extend to it a helping hand. And, finally, when our work is done here below, may we hear those beautiful words of welcome, "Come, ye beloved of my Father: verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have it done unto me."

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Belden. Other ministers who participated in the ceremony were the Rev. Alexander Shaw, pastor of the First Reformed Church, and the Rev. Daniel Van Pelt, pastor of the Astoria Reformed Church.

The cornerstone contains a copper box, in which was placed a United States silver dollar, copies of the hymn sung at to-day's ceremony, copies of the first and second reports of the hospital managers, the certificate of incorporation, a copy of The Long Island City Star of to-day's issue, a copy of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day, and a Holy Bible.

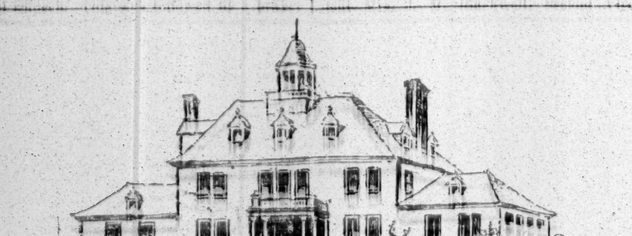
The new hospital building will be of wood, and will have a frontage of eighty-five feet. The main structure will be two stories high. On each side will be a wing which will contain wards for patients and rooms for nurses. The upper story will be divided up into children's wards and apartments for the matron and assistants. Back of the main structure will be another extension, where the operating and surgical wards will be situated. The plans for the building are complete in every detail, and when finished the hospital will be a model for the purpose to which it is to be dedicated. In connection with the hospital will be a training school for nurses.

Like the hospital itself, the new building was made possible by the generosity of Mrs. Hagemeyer, the President. When it became apparent that the leased building on Flushing Avenue was becoming too small, Mrs. Hagemeyer offered to contribute $6,000 toward a fund for a new building, if an equal amount was raised by subscription. The managers and friends of the institution, realizing that such an offer should not go unappreciated, set to work, and the result is the commencing of the new structure.

The officers of the hospital are: President—Mrs. F. E. Hagemeyer; First Vice President—Mrs. J. M. Blackwell; Second Vice President—Mrs. Henry Meneken; Treasurer—Mrs. C. W. Hallett; Secretary—Mrs. R. S. Manning; Assistant Secretary—Mrs. George M. Potter. The Board of Managers is composed of Mrs. F. E. Hagemeyer, Mrs. J. M. Blackwell, Mrs. Richard Harrison, Mrs. Benjamin Moore, Mrs. Russell Sturgis, Mrs. Henry Meneken, Mrs. C. W. Hallett, Mrs. Robert Bennes, and Mrs. R. S. Fanning. On the Advisory Board are: Ernest Lemcke, Homer Reboul, C. W. Hallett, John G. Hagemeyer, E. J. Knauer, and George M. Potter.

The Medical Staff is composed of Drs. W. Remsen Taylor, Neil O. Fitch, A. J. Anderson, and C. N. Platt. Executive Committee—Mrs. F. E. Hagemeyer, Mrs. J. M. Blackwell, Mrs. Henry Meneken, Mrs. C. W. Hallett, and Mrs. R. S. Fanning. Committee on Nurses—Mrs. Hagemeyer, Mrs. Fanning, Mrs. G. M. Potter, and Mrs. G. J. Haley. Committee on Supplies—Mrs. Richard Harrison, Mrs. J. M. Carrington, and Mrs. W. F. Machmore. Wardrobe Committee—Mrs. Robert Tisdale, and Mrs. Ernest Lemcke. Mrs. Mulligan is the housekeeper and Miss Wygant is head nurse.

It is expected that the new building will be completed in six months.



New Astoria Hospital.
Its Cornerstone Laid Yesterday with Appropriate Ceremonies.

DEAR TO THE MUSICIAN'S HEART

Exhibition of Rare Old Scores and Autograph Letters of Great Masters—Portraits and Programmes.

The first exhibition of musical manuscripts and autoprints, given by the Manuscript Society, was opened yesterday afternoon at their new clubrooms, 17 East Twenty-seventh Street. The attendance in the afternoon and evening taxed the capacity of the rooms.

Not alone to musical people, but to many others also, will this exhibition be of interest. From many parts of the world are gathered the original manuscripts and in some cases the autographic letters of some of the leading composers of olden and modern times. There are signed letters and compositions from Balfe, Delibes, Meudelssohn, Meyerbeer, Mozkowsky, Offenbach, Sarasate, Paderewski, Godard, Beethoven, Lassen, Schmidt, Rubinstein, Saint-Saëns, Humperdinck, Grieg, Hans von Bülow, and Wagner. Both the days and hours of the programme of the Jenny Lind concert are in the handwriting of Jenny Lind herself, and portraits of Adelina Patti, Lassen, Gounod, and numerous others. Dan Emmett's banjo, on which he played "Dixie," and Gottschalk's piano, on which he composed "The Last Hope," are also on exhibition. Mr. Gerrit Smith, in addition to the programmes and the letters concerning the musical affairs, has a unique collection of old church music books, dating back to the fifteenth century, and a book of music written on parchment and bound in wooden boards. Among the members of the Manuscript Society who have contributed to this exhibition are Walter Damrosch, Reginald De Koven, Victor Herbert, Dr. Leopold Damrosch, Miss Mathilde Wurm, Miss Antonia Sawyer, and Frank C. Osmond.

The exhibition will attract the society people, those who, like this, is left behind in the fashionable world. Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Frederick Bronson, Miss Margaret D. Belle Mead Cornelius Bliss, Miss Florence Harris, Frank R. Newton, Edmund C. Stedman, Miss Edith L. Barker, John C. Rumbel, Louis R. Dressler, Dudley W. Buck, Dr. Hasket Derby, Mrs. Hasket Derby, Harold Wilson, and Samuel Sailer.

SIX CENTS FOR SENTINEL'S LITIGANT

Defreitas's Suit for Libel Disappointing in Result—Claim Was for $10,000.

ROME, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The jury in the case of Jos. T. Defreitas against The Rome Sentinel to-day brought in a verdict of 6 cents damages.

The suit was for $10,000 because of an alleged libelous article published in October, 1893, relating to transactions in Brazil. The article came to The Sentinel and to many other newspapers through the regular news channels, and was published in good faith. Something over a year later Tyndale Palmer, who was mentioned in the article with Defreitas, wrote to The Sentinel saying the article was untrue, and The Sentinel thereupon published Mr. Palmer's letter and made retraction, explaining the circumstances of the publication. Palmer and Defreitas then each brought a libel suit, the former for $15,000. Palmer's case was disposed of yesterday, he receiving a verdict of $50.

In court this morning Palmer's attorney, who was also the attorney in the Defreitas case, moved for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was too small, but the court denied the motion. Palmer and Defreitas have similar suits pending against many newspapers throughout the country.

TO INCLUDE IN CLASSIFIED SERVICE

Civil Service Commission Aims at Bureau and Division Chiefs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—It is the intention of the Civil Service Commission to submit to the President for approval an amendment to the rules which will include in the classified service chiefs of bureau, division chiefs, and other officials below the grade of Assistant Secretary. The chiefs of the Department of Agriculture were included some time ago.

Commissioner Proctor said to-day that the commission was securing information with the view of bringing under the rules all chiefs in a body instead of by sections. Post Office Department officials and the commission are holding conferences outlining some plan to govern the fourth-class Postmasters, who, it is contemplated to bring into the classified service.

AFTER A RUNAWAY STEER

He Makes Things Lively About the Grand Central Station.

PASSENGERS FLEE IN ALL DIRECTIONS

The Animal Gets into Forty-second Street, Dashes Through the Station Again, and is Snared by the Switches.

There was a wild steer chase on the east side yesterday afternoon, which began at First Avenue and Forty-fourth Street and ended in the Grand Central Station yard, where there was great excitement before the animal was rounded up.

The steer belonged to the Isaac Stelfel Beef Company, and escaped from the company's slaughter house, First Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The animal ran up First Avenue, with a crowd of boys following. He turned into Forty-sixth Street and ran westward. Men joined the boys in pursuing him, and there was a yelling mob at his heels when Third Avenue was crossed. There was a narrow escape for the steer at this point, as a down-town cable car was brought to a standstill in time to prevent a collision.

The steer kept his course westward until he got to Fourth Avenue. There is a gate there, through which trucks are admitted to the Grand Central yard. He ran into the yard and started down the tracks to the annex, part of the station where passengers are landed from the different trains. A train had just stopped alongside of one of the platforms as the steer dashed down the same track.

There was a large number of women among the passengers. They screamed at sight of the maddened animal tearing along. Some of the women clambered aboard the train again, while others rushed to another platform than the one for which the steer was heading.

The animal kept on its course until he landed on the cement platform leading to Forty-second Street. There was a crowd of persons there awaiting the arrival of friends, and they quickly retreated to the street. The baggagemen and porters made no effort to stop the steer, and he went down the steps with a throng of frightened individuals in front of him. There was also a crowd of followers.

The animal went westward through Forty-second Street, until near Vanderbilt Avenue, when he stopped suddenly, and faced his pursuers. The latter also came to a standstill. The steer moved toward them. They turned quickly and ran. The steer charged after them. The pursued became the pursuer, and in this order the steer headed again for the station annex platform. Men and women rushed. Every one in his path ran right and left. He went up the truck on which was an incoming train, and every one expected to see the train strike him.

The steer evidently did not like the looks of the train, so he took another track. Pandemonium reigned in the station for a few minutes, and it was fearful as an accident would happen. At Forty-fourth Street, the animal got entangled in a network of switches and fell.

Trainmen approached him cautiously. When they made sure he was helpless, eight of them jumped on him at once and held him down. Ropes were procured from a wrecking car, and with this the steer was securely tied. At this juncture the slaughterhouse men appeared and took charge of the captured animal, which was led toward the annex. He chased the men leading him through the annex, and, once the street was reached, he became stubborn. He was safely landed in the yard whence he escaped.

"OLD DAN" SHOT AND CREMATED

Served Uncle Sam for Over Thirty Years—Nine of Which Were in the Tunnel Under Hell Gate.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Nov. 1.—"Old Dan," one of the army mules in the engineer battalion here, was shot to-day, after which his body was cremated over a wood pile. The mule was nearly forty years old, and, having become somewhat crippled, was condemned several days ago. An order from Washington directed the authorities here to shoot the animal with the view to the better disposition of the animal with the new rifle to test it.

Dan was one of the three mules which have been used of this post since 1857 for drawing pontoon wagons and other work. An effort was made to secure the oldest mule on record, but the Adjutant-General's office in Washington, which has charge of the United States army animals, could not find any record of the age of any mule in the service. However, it was learned that Dan was one of the original mules purchased by the Government for the service, and that he was at least forty years old. He was put to work in the tunnel under Hell Gate, which was being blasted out by United States engineers. From that time until his execution at Willet's Point he was one of the most valuable mules in the service. He was never sick a day in his life, and was the last one to be put to work in the morning and the last one to be taken out at night. He was considered the most intelligent mule in the service, and was the favorite of the men. He was totally blind for more than a year, but was never known to balk. He was a bay in color, and was about fifteen hands high. Both his eyes were put out by a runaway accident. He was also afflicted with rheumatism, which finally caused his death. He was buried in the woods near the post, and a stone will be placed over his grave.

Roulette in Russian Drawing Rooms.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

To the Grand Duke Vladimir, who was in Paris the other day, is said to belong the blame for having introduced roulette as an ordinary form of drawing-room entertainment on the banks of the Neva. Russians are born gamblers. But mere cards did not satisfy the cravings of this Muscovite Baron, who, while visiting Monte Carlo, one day in during that phase of all the fiercest activity of Russian and Polish aristocrats flocked to stadium for Therein faith for the orthodox Church. Mother Inc. her residence would please her, and so the good nun kept quiet in society of Russian Princesses, and as it became known that roulette was the passport to her favor, tables were soon organized in all the salons that she frequented.

Roman Remains near Portsmouth.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Some workmen who were employed in cutting a road through Watergate Ranger, a reserve wood on the Playstead estate, near Portsmouth, discovered, two feet below the surface, a tesselated pavement apparently of Roman workmanship. It is laid in red and white tiles in a good state of preservation, but only a small portion has been uncovered, though it is considered probable that it formed part of the ground floor of a Roman villa. The property is owned by Mr. Wilder, at whose invitation a party of antiquarians from London visited the spot and pronounced the relics genuine.

Crows Misled by the Weather.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The recent mildness of the season has not only misled the flowers and trees, but the feathered tribe as well. Two crows have lately been watched with great interest, busy at nest-building on one of the trees by the side of the road between Springfield railway station and Russell Mill, Fifeshire. The work went on steadily during the past week, and the nest was said to be nearly completed. It is the first time within the memory of old residenters that crows have built in that locality, and none of the folks in the district ever heard of crows building during October.

Presidential Hand-Shaking.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

The Presidential hand-shaking business must be abolished, or the President should be provided with an understudy—one who will act in his place as a pumphandle for the Nation, and have his arm worked up and down by the vigorous yeomanry until it feels as if it would drop. The Vice President, who has no other way of earning his salary when the Senate is not in session, should do the hand-shaking labor—be the President's right hand, as it were—while the head of the Nation is doing the thinking.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Few Sales at Private Contract and an Exchange—Details of the Various Offerings at Auction.

Messrs. Douglas, Robinson & Co. have sold, for Miss Enos, as executrix, to Henry A. Van Llew, the Columbia College leasehold, 20 West Fifty-first Street, 20 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

Mr. Edward Judson has sold to Herman Wronkow the seven-story brick business building 69 West Houston Street, 25 by 95, taking in part payment some property in New-Jersey. The Houston Street building is mortgaged for $55,000.

Messrs. J. Romaine Brown & Co., with Louis R. Berg, have sold, for Mrs. William H. Morrison, to Mrs. Rose Hyman, the five-story brownstone flat 50 East Eighty-sixth Street, 25.7 by 80 by 100.

Messrs. S. F. Jayne & Co., with Louis R. Berg, have leased, for the Goodrich estate, to A. Alexander, for three and one-half years, the store and basement of 381 Sixth Avenue, which will be connected with Mr. Alexander's present store. The rent averages about $3,000 per year.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $26,000, to the plaintiff, William M. Martin, as trustee, the five-story brick and stone double tenement 239 East Forty-fourth Street, north side, 155 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 123.0⅜ by 28.5¼ by 109.5⅝.

Mr. Thomas S. Walker, of Hall J. How & Co., sold, under foreclosure, to Jesse C. Bennett, as executor, one of the defendants, the two four-story brownstone dwellings 110 and 112 West Eightieth Street, south side, beginning 600 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 20 by 102.2, at $28,000 and $28,600, respectively.

Messrs. H. C. Mapes & Co. sold, under foreclosure, at $2,600, to David F. Ballantyne, the property on the northwest side of Intervale Avenue, 283.46 feet northeast of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 184.84.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Eleventh, or West End, Avenue, and Sixty-third Street, southwest corner, by George E. Ketcham of 148 North Broadway, Yonkers, lessee, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owners, for a one-story stone coal pocket; cost, $2,500.

Westchester Avenue, by Dora Fernschild of 1,026 Westchester Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $14,000.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, by J. G. Moore of 425 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and L. J. Ashley of 44 St. Nicholas Avenue, for five three-story brick dwellings; cost, $50,000.

Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, between Third and Lexington Avenues, by Margaret Kaiser of Fell Place, near Huguenot Street, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,500.

No. 1,625 Linton Avenue, by George Bell of 1,024 Boston Road, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,000.

Westchester Avenue, south side, 126 feet east of Union Avenue, by Dora Fernschild, alterations to two two-story and basement frame dwellings; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 10 and 12 East Twenty-third Street, by John R. Hageman, alterations to a six-story brick office building; cost, $2,500.

No. 1 East Thirty-second Street, by Matilda P. De Forticos, alterations to a four-story and basement dry store, &c.; cost, $200.

Beach Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, southwest corner, by Henry Pahl, alterations to a one and two and one-half-story frame dwellings; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

13TH ST, 254 West: William Picken and wife to Harry Simmons $1
102D ST, 151 West: William F. Koerner and wife to Edward Wrisk 26,500
118TH ST, 276 West: George Gerlach and wife to Maria A. M. Pinke 24,000
102D ST, all West: Robert Troppel and wife to James C. Bennett 1
ALLEN ST, s e s, 25 ft s of Houston St, 25x75: Edgar Leopold and wife to Maurice Abt 1
EAGLE AV, e s, 150 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x114: George Schaefer and wife to Emma A. M. Hubert 1
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 110 ft n of Bolmar Villada, 50x100: Louise Schaefer to Nathaniel, or Kate Schaefer 1
FAIRMONT PLACE, e s, 200 ft w of Anderson Av, 25x100: Peter B. Cornland to Mary Ann Sloan 1,000
WEST FARMS to Bucks, Joint Road, Farms and Joining Lands of Nathan Hulett, 27,000 acres: Robert Dawson to Edward ... 1,000
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w cor 203d St, 100x irreg: Lots 21 to 25, 71, 74, 77, 80, 83, 86, 89, 92, 95, 100, 105, and 110, map of Arden property 5,000
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w cor 203d St, 100x irreg: Lots 22 to 26, 72, 75, 78, 81, 84, 87, 90, 93, 96, 101, 106, and 111, map of Arden property 5,000
[illegible] 100
[illegible] 100
[illegible] 1,200
[illegible] 1,000
[illegible] 1
[illegible] 5,500
[illegible] 6,000
[illegible] 1
[illegible] 1
[illegible] 1

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH

Mrs. William F. Cochran's Memorial Gift at Yonkers.

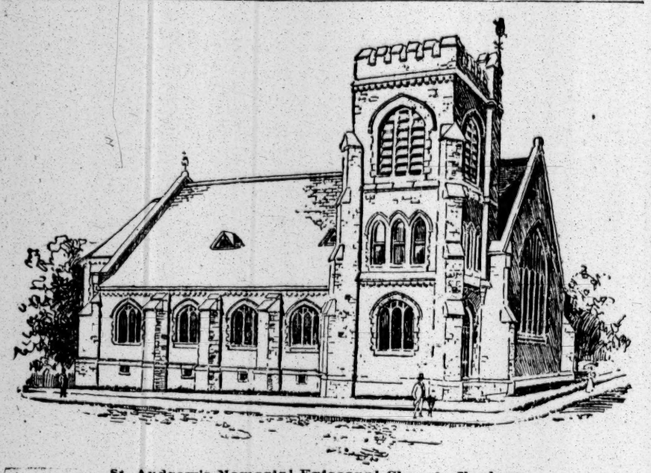
THE REV. J. E. FREEMAN ITS RECTOR

Bishops Potter, Neely, and Talbot Its Consecrators—Around It Has Been Built a Splendid Church Property.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The pretty St. Andrew's Memorial Church, at the corner of Livingston Avenue and Morris Street, was to-day—All Saints' Day—consecrated by Bishop Potter in the presence of a large congregation which filled every seat.

In the chancel with Bishop Potter were Bishop Neely of Maine and Bishop Talbot of Wyoming. The chancel was handsomely decorated with palms and chrysanthemums.

The service was very impressive. The Bishop was received at the entrance of the church by the Church Wardens and Vestrymen. The Bishop and the clergymen who



St. Andrew's Memorial Episcopal Church, Yonkers.
Consecrated Yesterday by Bishops Potter, Neeley, and Talbot.

attended him then proceeded up the aisle to the altar, responsively repeating the Twenty-fourth Psalm. The consecration, according to the ritual in the Prayer Book, was followed by the Morning Prayer.

Bishop Potter preached the sermon, selecting his text from Genesis xxviii., 10-15, inclusive. He paid a glowing tribute to Mrs. W. F. Cochran, who built the church at a cost of $40,000 and gave it to this parish, and he congratulated the parish on having such a gift bestowed upon it.

The rector of the church is the Rev. James E. Freeman, the Wardens Mario Lorini and Charles S. Diehl, and the Vestrymen George Kerr, B. H. Lane, O. H. Rogers, J. B. Copcutt, C. I. Lattin, J. M. Lambert, F. D. Canfield, and J. Calvin Campbell.

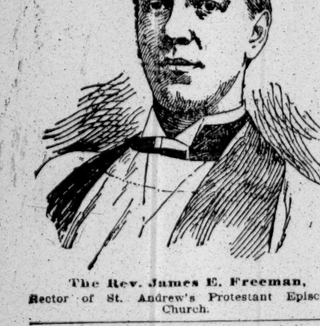
The St. Andrew's Memorial Church was erected by Mrs. William F. Cochran, and the plate placed under the large window on the east wall is inscribed:

ST. ANDREW'S MEMORIAL CHURCH,
Erected A. D. 1895.
To the Glory of God, and in Memory of
SUSANNAH BAILEY BALDWIN
and her daughters,
Susan Baldwin Waring—Jane Baldwin Smith.
All of whom, having served God with constancy on earth, have departed to be with Christ, leaving us an example to follow.
For all the saints, who from their labors rest,
Who Thee by faith before the world confess'd,
Thy name, O Jesus, be forever bless'd.
Alleluia.

The women named on the tablet were closely identified with the mother parish of St. John's.

The rapid growth and development of St. Andrew's Parish is quite remarkable. A small wooden chapel was erected on the corner of Livingston Avenue and Morris Street, in the Spring of 1894. It was opened May 20 of that year and used as a Sunday school. Subsequently, afternoon services were begun, and the charge of the work was placed with the Rev. James E. Freeman, a young man who had recently been ordained to the deaconate, and called to be assistant at the mother parish of St. John's. This work was carried on with increasing interest until, in October, in response to many and frequent appeals, a morning service was also begun. Within a very few weeks from this time the majority of the pews, which accommodated about 175 persons, were rented, and a small boy choir was instituted.

So remarkable was the rapid growth, and so zealous the efforts of the new congregation, that Mrs. Cochran, who had erected the chapel simply as an experiment to test the requirements and needs of the section of the city in which it stood, decided to erect a church building to accommodate the congregations that already overgrew the capacity of the little chapel. From the time that ground was broken for the



The Rev. James E. Freeman,
Rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church.

new building, which adjoins, and is connected by a passageway with the chapel, the congregation has grown in size and strength, and when the doors of the new church were opened on the 6th of October this building, which seats 400 persons, had secured as a permanent congregation a sufficient number to occupy over two-thirds of its pews.

Thus, "from strength to strength," in an incredibly short time, only eighteen months, in a section of Yonkers that had no church building excepting that of the Dutch Reformed communion, a new congregation of splendid proportions, and an entire equipment of church and parish buildings, including a rectory, have sprung up. The rectory is being built by the congregation. It is worthy of remark that a spirit of generosity seldom exhibited within such a limited time has characterized this entire enterprise. A Dorcas Society presented to the Vestry for the rectory fund $925, the proceeds of a fair, and a member of the congregation presented $2,500 to the same fund.

The church is adorned with many and beautiful memorials. The baptismal font, of Caen stone and marble, was presented by Mrs. Cochran in memory of Cornelia A. Baldwin, the first teacher of the infant class in the Sunday school of old St. John's. The Bishop's chair was also presented by Mrs. Cochran, in memory of Elizabeth Paddock. The brass pulpit was presented by the Sunday school of the parish, and the brass lectern, made to correspond in style with the pulpit, was the gift of Mrs. Mary L. Hardman. A clergy stall was presented by the Dorcas Society in memory of its first Secretary, Minnie Humbert Guilmette, who died recently. A superb cross and vases were presented by Mrs. E. B. Close, Mrs. J. B. Nelson, and her brother in memory of their father and mother, Joseph S. and Mary I. Bennett. Hymn boards, brass altar desk, altar service books, and Prayer Books and hymnals for clergy stalls have been presented by various members of the congregation.

The church is built of gray stone, trimmed with brick. It is furnished throughout with quartered oak, the chancel, choir, and clergy stalls being exceedingly rich. A mosaic altar has been placed in the chancel, and all the chancel fittings are of brass.

The rector, the Rev. James E. Freeman, entered the ministry recently from commercial life. He was for years identified with the New-York Central Railroad, and while there took up the preparatory studies of a candidate for holy orders. He came directly from his business occupation into the active work of the ministry, occupying the pulpit of St. John's Church, Yonkers, during the absence of the rector in the Summer of 1894. His studies were completed last Spring, and he was then ordained a priest by Bishop Potter. From St. John's Church he was called to be the rector of St. Andrew's.

COULD NOT FIND THE WITNESSES

THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS WERE THUS DISAPPOINTED.

Only One Man Examined in the Old Dock Board Investigation—His Trouble Over a Cousin's Debt.

Commissioner of Accounts Terry, who is conducting the investigation of the old Dock Department, entered Room 123, Stewart Building, yesterday afternoon with the keenest disappointment written on his face. His brother Commissioner, Mr. Dennis, followed with an equally gloomy countenance.

The session had promised to be a lively one, and some important and startling disclosures were expected to have been brought out by certain testimony. This testimony, however, the Commissioners had been unable to secure in time, and they were, accordingly, vexed and disappointed. The next meeting of the investigation will be after the election, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

"I am sorry to say," announced Mr. Terry, "that we have been unable to find two important witnesses, whom we expected to have here for to-day's session. Our subpoena servers have searched high and low, without success."

Who these two witnesses are Commissioner Terry declined to say.

"Two men of very high standing have made statements to us," he said, "which we consider of the greatest importance in this investigation."

"Are these two men in the Dock Department?" asked a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"I cannot say."

"Will you say that they are not?"

"I cannot say," repeated Mr. Terry, with a laugh, "but I may say that their statements would be received with very great weight."

Mr. Terry would commit himself no further, and Lawyer Delos McCurdy, who appears in the interest of former Commissioner James J. Phelan, only laughed when asked if he knew anything about the important testimony, and said that he did not.

Before adjourning the day's session, Commissioner Terry called Matthew Carley. He lives at 450 West Thirty-first Street. He was a laborer in the Dock Department in 1890.

"By whom were you appointed?" asked Mr. Terry, absently, as if still thinking of the two important witnesses who had not come.

"By Mr. Phelan," was the answer, given four times before it was understood.

"Was Mr. Phelan a Dock Commissioner then?"

"No, Sir; he recommended me to Commissioner Cram."

"Do you know the firm of Phelan & Duval?" was the next question.

"Yes, Sir."

"Ever owe them money?"

"No, Sir; but my cousin Mike did."

The witness then explained that his cousin, Michael Carley, owed some money to the firm of Phelan & Duval for goods. He could not pay it, however.

"In 1892," said the witness, "Michael Phelan, brother of James J. Phelan, then a Dock Commissioner, came to see me."

"What did he say?" asked Mr. Terry, with awakening interest.

"He said, Sir, that if I couldn't pay some of my cousin's debt I should have to lose my job in the department."

"What did you do?"

"I went to see my cousin Mike. Mike couldn't pay nothin'."

"What next?"

"I saw Michael Phelan and told him this. He said that if I could pay the interest on the debt I could keep my place in the department."

The witness said, on Jan. 11, 1892, he was obliged to use his daughter's savings to pay some of this debt.

"I paid $75 of her money and $25 of my own," he said, "$100 in all. I paid this to Michael Phelan."

Witness produced the bank book in support of his testimony. He said he could not pay the rest of the debt, and President Cram told him there was no work for him to do.

"I was on the pay roll for work by the hour," he said, "but they wouldn't give me anything to do."

Witness said he was practically laid off, and that several weeks later he resigned from the department.

Cross-examination by Mr. McCurdy did not shake his testimony, and, after a brief reference by Mr. Terry to some evidence of Mr. Cram's at the last session, the investigation was adjourned till next Wednesday.

Georgia for Sound Money.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

There was a time, and it was not very long ago, when there were ample reasons for fearing that this State, and all the other cotton-growing States, were drifting toward wrong ideas on the money question. It was when the price of middling cotton was ranging about 5 cents a pound, and the silverite papers and stump speakers were telling the people that the low price of cotton was due to the fact that our mints were closed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and that the price of cotton would never be any higher until we had free and unlimited silver coinage.

The people now know that the silverites were wrong. They have satisfactory proof that silver had nothing whatever to do with the price of cotton. Cotton has been nearly 9 cents a pound, and is still selling for 8 cents a pound, with a very promising prospect that it will sell for 9 cents before very long.

We have no hesitation in predicting that the delegation from Georgia to the National Democratic Convention will be for sound money. Indeed, we do not think there is any reason for expecting that there will be over a hundred silverites in the National Democratic Convention.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Peruvian Ochre Company, to manufacture paints in New-York City; capital, $80,000. Directors—E. P. Earle, William Knappmann, and Charles H. Smith of New-York City.

Blerds Sash, Door, and Blind Company of Brooklyn; capital, $19,000. Directors—William H. Blerds, Isaac E. Jersey, and Walter F. Clayton of Brooklyn.

Five companies were incorporated, with John K., A. R. M., and Edward McNamara of Buffalo and James Conlisk of Collins, to operate in Gowanda, Erie County. They are The Gowanda Canning Company, to can fruits and vegetables; capital, $2,000. The Collins Lumber Company, to deal in lumber and timber; capital, $10,000. The Collins Live Stock Company, to deal in horses, cattle, and live stock; capital, $5,000. The Erie County Oil and Prospecting Company, to prospect and drill for natural gas and oil in Erie County; capital, $2,000. The Collins Gas and Prospecting Company, to prospect and drill for natural gas and oil in Erie County; capital, $5,000.

R. H. Wolff & Co., Limited, of New-York City, certificate of increase of capital stock from $400,000 to $600,000. The debts and liabilities of the company are $420,000.

HIS FRIENDS CONFIDENT

Tidal Wave Now Rolling Strongly in Mr. Shepard's Direction, They Say.

WURSTER METHODS CONDEMNED

The Use of the Departments and Public Schools to Effect His Election Considered an Outrage.

The Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn and his campaign managers are working the city for all it is worth. A few days ago, THE NEW-YORK TIMES called attention to the fact that lieutenants of Jacob Worth had turned the City Hall into an annex to Republican campaign headquarters by holding a meeting at night in Controller Palmer's office to raise funds for Mr. Wurster. The Police and Fire Departments have been manipulated by some of the Republican campaign leaders.

It developed yesterday that Mr. Wurster's friends were also working the public schools. Pictures of Mr. Wurster have been taken into the schools for distribution. The schoolrooms are being used for the dissemination of Republican campaign literature. The pictures of Mr. Wurster were taken into the classrooms and presented to the children Thursday. A vast number of Wurster buttons have been given to the public-school children. The tactics of the Republican candidate and his friends have aroused general disgust among decent citizens.

Because of these and other prevailing conditions in Brooklyn, now well known to the people, the reform Democratic leaders are confident of electing Edward M. Shepard Mayor. In support of his feeling on this subject, George Foster Peabody, one of the reform Democratic leaders, yesterday made the following prediction as to how the vote would stand on election day:

Grout, 42,000.
Wurster, 55,000.
Shepard, 57,000.

A. Augustus Healy, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the reform organization, said:

I can say with perfect truth that our prospects have steadily improved day by day up to the present moment. There has hardly been a day that we have not received reports of considerable accessions to our cause from persons who have heretofore voted for the candidates nominated by the old organization. This indicates to us that there is widespread dissatisfaction and disgust among the rank and file of that organization, which cannot but result in the transfer of an important part of their vote to our candidates.

Our increasing strength during the campaign has come largely from this sentiment in the old organization, and from the belief that the only way to get rid of old abuses of party management and secure success in the future is to vote for the candidates of the reform organization. Not only does this sentiment exist among the rank and file, but several men who have been very prominent in the organization have privately assured us of their hearty sympathy in our work and that they will vote our ticket this Fall.

The following letter was yesterday given out at Reform Democratic Headquarters:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 31, 1895.

Mr. Henry Yonge, Secretary:

Dear Sir: As a lifelong Republican, I regret to say that my convictions have led me to believe that an absolute change in the local Government is necessary for the public weal of the people of this city.

I do not see that anything can be hoped for from the Republican Party as at present administered; nor is there much promise from the party that has placed such men as M. J. Coffey, P. H. McCarren, John J. McGarry, and Mr. Grout in the field.

I have been Marshal of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen of this city for years past, and this is the first time I have been called upon to come out against both of the old parties.

These are the sole and honest reasons why I am a Shepardite. Yours truly,

JOHN H. BERGEN.

66 ADELPHI STREET, Brooklyn.

The following members of the regular Democratic organization of the Eighth District of the Tenth Ward have resigned. They will vote the reform ticket:

Frank White, 178 Hoyt Street; Philip McKlon, 122 Wyckoff Street; James Morrisey, 847 Baltic Street; James Morrisey, Jr., 847 Baltic Street; J. J. White, 178 Hoyt Street; James McCarragh, 179 Smith Street; Richard C. Dunell, 367 Warren Street; Robert Higgins, 347 Warren Street; Samuel A. Byers, 120 Wyckoff Street; W. J. Quinn, 114 Wyckoff Street; James J. Smith, 367 Warren Street; Charles Griebsch, 180 Hoyt Street; Adolph Griebsch, 180 Hoyt Street; Patrick Logan, 380 Warren Street; Michael McDonald, 380 Warren Street; Denis Herthes, 369 Warren Street; Charles Martin, 370 Warren Street; William M. Higgins, Wyckoff Street; Abraham Joffrey, 368 Warren Street; Raphael Joffrey, 363 Warren Street; John Chamars, 327 Warren Street; J. H. Fitzgerald, 104 Wyckoff Street; P. H. Dunn, 114 Wyckoff Street; James F. Holbrook, 128 Wyckoff Street; George D. Duggan, 392 Warren Street; John Higgins, 100 Wyckoff Street; John Kodj, 360 Warren Street; Henry Stelling, 392 Warren Street; Matthew Wernstorfe, 371 Warren Street; Thomas Conway, 201 Smith Street; Michael Faning, 331 Warren Street; Charles Hanhann, 355 Warren Street; Thomas McGibnis, 382 Warren Street; John Gillep, 355 Warren Street; L. Redmon, 374 Warren Street; A. Fauson, 333 Warren Street; James Henson, 351 Warren Street; Ratzo Moscoloune, 359 Warren Street; Hubert Croch, 351 Warren Street; Thomas Ward, 351 Warren Street.

Edward M. Grout yesterday addressed to A. S. Bacon, President of the Sunday Observance Society, a reply to the inquiries of the society respecting his attitude on Sabbath liquor selling.

In his letter to Col. Bacon, Mr. Grout reiterated his declaration made at the Academy of Music Oct. 26, that he stood against blue laws, and was in favor of home rule and local option, and in favor of an orderly, but not needlessly restricted, Sunday, and concluded his reply as follows:

I have thus, in what I have heretofore and repeatedly said in public, not only declared my views to be that the excise and Sunday laws are to be treated for the purpose of preserving order, and from no other point of view, and that they must be enforced according to the spirit of the law rather than its letter; but I have also distinctly said that such enforcement in the manner above stated must be honest, fair, and equal between man and man. I emphasize this point of equality now, because, notwithstanding my previous clear statement of it, attempt has been made to misrepresent me.

Your inquiry as to my views as to any modification of the letter of the present laws as to Sunday is met by the declaration which I have quoted from the State platform, that is, that each municipality should, by popular vote, determine what may be required by its necessities and conditions. Yours respectfully,

EDWARD M. GROUT.

The Republican campaign managers have been thrown into a cold perspiration by the speech made by A. W. Gleason at the Republican mass meeting Thursday night at the Criterion Theatre. Mr. Gleason was quoted in a local paper yesterday as having said in his speech, referring to the trolley strike:

"If I had been Mayor at the time, I would have shot down 200 strikers the first day. That would have quickly ended the strike."

ANOTHER BERTH FOR A WORTH.

A Nephew of the Republican Boss Made a Police Captain.

Jacob J. Worth was appointed Captain of the Flatlands Police Department yesterday. He has been a Sergeant about five months, and that is all the police duty he ever performed.

His father, Louis K. Worth, Commissioner of Police of Flatlands, made the promotion.

Commissioner Worth is a brother of ex-Senator Jacob Worth, and a retired Brooklyn Police Captain, drawing a pension of $1,200 a year.

The new Captain Worth is twenty-four years old. He was born in Brooklyn. The fact of his elevation to a Captaincy is significant, as the town of Flatlands will become a part of Brooklyn Jan. 1, and, under the Annexation act, the Captain of the Police will retain his position after the town becomes a part of Brooklyn.

Young Worth, who will have had about seven months' experience as a policeman, will after Jan. 1 draw a salary of $2,700 a year.

Ex-Senator Worth's son Louis is Under Sheriff, and another son is a clerk in Controller Palmer's office.

Commissioner Worth also promoted Roundsman Lawrence Ryder to a Sergeancy, and Patrolman E. R. Friday he made a Roundsman.

Autumn in Its Glory.

From The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

The country in the vicinity of Newark was never more beautiful than at the present time. The foliage presents the most gorgeous dyes, that fairly blaze in the sunlight, and the whole landscape of hill and forest and river is one mass of changing colors. Happy are those who can take a spin on a bicycle or a drive through the country these lovely October days. And none can do it without being gladdened in mind and spirit, as well as refreshed in body.

TELLS HOW TO MAKE BREAD

CLOSE OF MRS. RORER'S LECTURES AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Instructs Her Class as to Kneading Dough, Preparing It for the Oven, and the Final Baking.

It was not inappropriate that Mrs. Rorer should give her last lesson in the course at Madison Square Garden on the preparation of the so-called staff of life. Bread making was the subject of yesterday's demonstration, but the bread made was of white flour, while the whole wheat is the only thing Mrs. Rorer considers a "staff" worth having for youth, maturity, or old age.

A loaf of bread, bread fingers, quick biscuit, and a loaf of sponge cake were all made and baked—not a bad hour's work.

"You add your boiling water to the milk," began Mrs. Rorer, "to scald it and prevent souring. When the mixture is sufficiently cool add your salt and flour enough to make a batter, which must be beaten thoroughly, the longer the better. More flour is added until the dough is stiff enough to turn out on the board without sticking.

"This is regular Vienna bread, such as you will get at the baker's, except that it is made of better flour and milk than the baker feels that he can afford to put in his bread for the market.

"Scrape out the bowl in which the bread was mixed, and brush it over lightly with butter, ready for the bread when it is set to rise.

"The more kneading you give your bread, in the meantime, the better, and a few hard knocks will do more good than all the kneading you could do in double the time."

Mrs. Rorer illustrated her meaning by raising the dough high in her right hand and letting it fall with a resonant sound to the board. This was done over and over again, while the little table used for the culinary operations trembled from the force of each fall and nearly danced off the platform upon which it was standing.

"This table," said Mrs. Rorer, "is too low for this work. The tables in most kitchens are too low. A man would not work with them. A chef always has his tables made to suit his height. I have all the tables in my kitchen made to order. The minute you are obliged to bend over your work, that minute you begin to tire.

"When you have put your bread into the bowl for rising, brush it over the top with a little butter, to prevent the formation of a crust. Place it in a warm, moist place to rise. At 75° it should stand just three hours. Cover it with a cloth, unless you have a tin bread riser.

"For myself, I never use tin in any form. I am speaking now of American tin. It is one of the most expensive articles that can be used, even if a dish costs only five cents. With the best of it there is a preponderance of lead, and it is very injurious, particularly in cooking acids. English tin is quite a different article. The very best dish for bread mixing is one of the Russian wooden bowls. This can be placed over warm water.

"When the bread is molded put it in the pans and let it stand one hour. Bake for half an hour in a moderate oven. Remember that these are the long small loaves. The larger ones require an hour's baking. Always bake in small loaves when possible."

Mrs. Rorer believes that bread finger and bread stick pans, as well as the Vienna bread pans, opening out straight at the ends, should form a part of every housekeeper's cooking utensils.

"Give a child a bread stick instead of a cracker to eat and it will be much better for it. It is well to brush your bread and bread sticks over with cold water before putting them in the oven."

As Mrs. Rorer mixed up some quick biscuits, as she called them, she discoursed upon the merits of baking powder and yeast bread, and hot cakes.

"Yeast bread should always be eaten cold and as hard as possible, while baking powder bread should never be eaten unless it is hot.

"If you must eat anything of the kind, waffles are much more wholesome than cakes cooked on a griddle. Do you know why these are injurious? It is because they are cooked so quickly. We consider it necessary to cook bread an hour and the cakes we cook in a few seconds. Waffles are baked more slowly in double pans, and cooked on both sides. The very best of them are made of corn flour.

"I never use lard for anything, and I would never put butter in bread. The French never do. Oh, yes, you can use whole wheat for all the preparations, but use one third less. The following are yesterday's receipts:

White Bread.—Pour one pint of boiling water into one pint of milk, add teaspoonful salt, and when warm add one half-ounce yeast cake dissolved; add sufficient flour to make a dough. Knead until very elastic. Put into a bowl, cover and stand aside for three hours. Form into loaves, and when light, bake it, a moderately quick oven half an hour.

Milk Biscuits.—Rub into one quart of flour one ounce of butter, add teaspoonfuls of baking powder and sufficient milk to make a dough. Knead lightly and roll out. Cut, place in greased pans, and then bake in a quick oven fifteen minutes.

Sponge Cake.—Separate ten eggs. Beat whites, then yolks; add them to whites, then add one and a half cups sugar, and two cups flour, sifted, and juice and rind of one lemon. Mix lightly and bake in a moderate oven forty-five minutes.

The clusters of roses on the small table beside Mrs. Rorer testified to the close of the lectures. The women in the audience clustered around Mrs. Rorer to say farewell and asked a few last bits of advice.

OBJECTS TO A RAILWAY STATION.

Ex-Justice Welde Complains of the New One in Harlem.

Ex-Police Justice Charles Welde, through his counsel, Thomas P. Wickes, asked Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for an injunction to restrain the New-York and Harlem River Railroad Company from building a station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street so as to extend beyond the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, contrary to the law of 1892.

Mr. Welde owns property at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, and he alleges that the station has been built 150 feet south of the limit fixed by law. It now extends up to his second-story window, he says, and there is still a roof to be erected. A flight of iron steps is in contemplation, which will shut off his light from the other side.

Counsel for the road asked for an adjournment, and to this Mr. Wickes consented, with the stipulation that nothing be done until the motion is decided or the Directors take action.

The opposing counsel wanted an adjournment without terms, and Mr. Wickes said that if he agreed to this the work could be finished before he had a chance to be heard. It was contended by the road that these improvements were being done with the consent of the property owners, and Mr. Welde was the only one who objected. "Of course," he said, "if the Court grants an injunction, we will abide by it. I have no papers to submit."

Justice Barrett reserved decision.

Profits of Lemon Culture.

From Garden and Forest.

Eighty carloads of lemons, each containing 300 boxes, have been shipped East from the colony of Ontario, San Bernardino County, Cal., this year. As the lemons have averaged $3 a box, the growers in that region may be considered prosperous.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave";) at 9 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Saale, (letters must be directed "per Saale";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Cuvier; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee; at 10 AM for Newfoundland direct, per steamer; Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia, and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 2 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo.

SUNDAY.—At 5:30 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Gregory, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Gregory.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Victoria,) close here daily up to Nov. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. *10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Nov. 19, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 5, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM
Werra, Sat., Nov. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Express Steamers to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Saale.....Nov. 2 | *Columbia.....Nov. 23
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6 | †Ems.....Nov. 30
†Fulda.....Nov. 16 | *Kaiser W. II....Dec. 7
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. New-York to Naples, and Genoa. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.)
Fuerst Bismarck, Nov. 21, 11 A. M.
Augusta Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 A. M.
I. Cabin, $80 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York January 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
BERLIN.....Nov. 6 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 27
NEW-YORK.....Nov. 13 | PARIS.....Dec. 4
ST. PAUL.....Nov. 20 | ST. PAUL.....Dec. 11

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
NOORDLAND...Nov. 6 | FRIESLAND...Nov. 20
KENSINGTON...Nov. 13 | SOUTHWARK...Nov. 27
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasbagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co.N'Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R.,353 B'way.
O. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Nov. 2, 8 P. M. | Etruria, Nov. 16, 3 P.M
Lucania, Nov. 9, 10 A.M. | Campania, Nov. 23, 10 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35. Excursion, $40, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM | Teutonic, Dec. 4, 7 AM
Majestic, Nov. 13, 1 PM | Britannic, Dec. 11, 12 P M
Adriatic, Nov. 20, 8:30 AM | Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM
Germanic, Nov. 27, 2 PM | Germanic, Dec. 25, Noon
No Cabins Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURRAINE, Saturday, Nov. 9, 8 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Nov. 16, 5 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU.....Nov. 12, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 21, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Nov. 30, 3 P. M.
ARABIC.....Dec. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Dec. 21, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.) THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
FINANCE, Nov. 11. | ALLIANCA, Nov. 30.
For rates of freight and passage, apply to the General Agents,
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO., Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

A CRUISE to the MEDITERRANEAN
By specially chartered steamer, "Friesland," (7,116 tons,) Jan. 29, 1896, visiting Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo; 10 days in Palestine, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Nice; only $550 and up, excursions, fees, etc., included. Send for programme.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New-York.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Monday, Nov. 4
ALGONQUIN.....Wednesday, Nov. 6
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Nov. 8
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Egerr, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RI